







**EBBITT HOUSE,**  
Washington, D. C.  
C. C. WILLARD, PROP.

**GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, and Materials, and Quartermaster's Stores.**

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1874.  
Will be sold at public auction, at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department (Schuylkill Arsenal), commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 16th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain John F. Rodgers, M. S. K. U. S. A., a quantity of Condensed Army Clothing and Equipage, Materials and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of:  
8600 Pairs Trousers.  
9000 Great Coats.  
1500 Fannel shirts.  
6800 pairs of Drawers.  
87,600 Rubber Blankets.  
38,500 Rubber Pouches.  
204,000 Knapsack Hooks, Studs, &c.  
10,000 Gross Suspender Buttons.  
2400 yards  $\frac{1}{2}$  Blue Wool Fannel.  
4000 yards  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gray Twilled Fannel.  
And various other articles, including a large lot of Woolen, Cotton and Rope Cuttings. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogue, which can be obtained at this office, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

L. E. EASTON,  
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,  
Depot Quartermaster.

**IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.**

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,  
No. 38 CHURCH STREET,  
Mobile, Ala., August 1, 1874.

**PROPOSALS**

For dredging 350,000 cubic yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until noon, September 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.  
Printed blank forms of Proposals and Guaranty, Specifications, Instructions to Bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,  
Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army.

**FOR SALE—AN UNFINISHED IRON, TWIN SCREW STEAM VESSEL**, having double bottom and water-tight compartments. Length between Perpendiculars, ..... 300 feet. Breadth of Beam, ..... 45 " Depth to Main Deck, ..... 24  $\frac{1}{2}$  " Displacement at 22 feet draught, ..... 5,000 tons. Area of Main Deck, ..... 690 sq. ft. Number of Transverse Bulkheads, ..... 7

**ENGINES.**  
Two pairs, each pair driving one Screw.  
Diameter of Steam Cylinder, ..... 72 inches. Stroke of Piston, ..... 45 " Surface Condensers, area, ..... 12,500 sq. ft.

**SCREWS.**  
Diameter, ..... 18 feet. Pitch, ..... 3 " Number of Blades, ..... 3

**BOILERS.**  
Ten in number; Ordinary Horizontal Fire Tubular Type.

Total Heating Surface, ..... 28,000 sq. ft. Grate Surface, ..... 976 " This vessel was intended to be completed for the State of New Jersey as an Ironclad. The plans were prepared and the work was carried on under the direction of Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, U. S. A. All materials, and the workmanship are guaranteed to be of the best possible description.

The funds appropriated for the purpose of completing the vessel, not proving sufficient, the Legislature of the State of New Jersey has directed that a sale be made to the highest bidder. A Commission, consisting of His Excellency Gov. JOSEPH PARKER, of Trenton. Vice-Chancellor AMEL DODD, of Newark. Honorable Messrs. W. W. SHIFFRIN, and S. B. DUB, of Hoboken,

has been appointed to effect such sale. Bids endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Iron Steamer, or of Parts thereof," may be addressed to the Governor of the State of New Jersey, by whom they will be received at Trenton, N. J., until 12 o'clock, M., on the second day of November next, at which time they will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for proposals, and a pamphlet containing a detailed description of the vessel, as nearly completed, except as to armor and armament, may be obtained by addressing either member of the Commission or the undersigned.

Permission to examine the vessel, and to inspect the premises, may be obtained (by intending purchasers) on application at the Dry Dock, where the ship now lies, or to the Consulting Engineer to the Commission, who will be prepared to exhibit drawings, to explain the structure of hull and machinery, and to give any other information respecting the vessel.

R. H. THURSTON,  
Consulting Engineer to the Commission  
Hoboken, New Jersey.

**-\$20-**

WILL BUY A

**First Mortgage-Premium Bond**

OF THE  
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First Premium Drawing, Sept. 7, 1874.

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Gen. A. S. DIVEN, Vice-President,  
WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer.  
R. J. TODD, Secretary.

Applications for Agencies received.

**ADVERTISEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.**

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,  
No. 104 STATE STREET,  
New London, Conn., July 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 10 A. M. on the twenty-sixth day of August, 1874, as follows:

- For dredging at the following places:
1. Stonington Harbor, Conn.
  2. Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.
  3. Norwalk River, Conn.

Specifications in regard to the works and blank forms for Proposals and Guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

J. W. BARLOW,  
Major of Engineers,  
Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.

**ADVERTISEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.**

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,  
Newport, R. I., July 2nd, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 10 A. M. on the twenty-second day of August, 1874, as follows:

- For dredging at the following places:
1. Warram Harbor, Mass.
  2. Taunton River, Mass.
  3. Pawtucket River, R. I.
  4. Newport Harbor, R. I.
  5. Pawcatuck River, R. I., and Conn.

For rip-rap granite:

1. Breakwater at Hyannis, Mass.
2. Breakwater at Block Island, R. I.
3. Jetty at mouth of Connecticut River.

For removing boulders, Fall River Harbor, Mass.

Specifications in regard to the works and blank forms for Proposals and Guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

G. K. WARREN,  
Major of Engineers,  
Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,  
No. 38 CHURCH STREET,  
Mobile, Ala., July 4, 1874.

**PROPOSALS**

For dredging 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, through the bar at the mouth of the Harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office, until noon, August 22, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.  
Printed blank forms of Proposals and Guaranty, Specifications, Instructions to Bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,  
Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army.

**BROOKS BROTHERS,**  
**CLOTHIERS,**

Have removed from Union Square to the NEW BUILDING IN

**BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,**

and invite attention to their new and carefully selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.  
Clothing made to Order for all Branches of the U. S. Service.

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Samples and blanks for self-measurement sent on application.

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**FIRE COMPANIES**

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**BY**  
**L. D. BOISE & SON,**

**ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,**

158 WASHINGTON ST.,

Boston.

We would respectfully refer to Adjutant General Cunningham; Col. George Whitney, of the Governor's Council; Major Wellington, of the 4th Battalion; Gen. Wilson, of the 1st Regiment, Boston.

**F. J. HEIBERGER,**

**Army, Navy and Citizens'**

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

617 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

Washington, D. C.

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ROBERT DONALD, A. M.

**BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.—RT. REV.**  
W. H. ODEHEIMER, D. D., President.  
Fall Session will begin Tuesday, Sept. 29.  
Board and Tuition per year, \$450. For admission, address the Rector, REV. F. J. CLERC,  
Rector, Burlington, N. J.

**ST. MARY'S HALL.—[FOUNDED A. D. 1837.]**  
The Rt. Rev. W. H. ODEHEIMER, D. D., President.  
The Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal.  
Board and Tuition in all the English Branches, Foreign Languages, Music and Drawing, \$450 per annum. No extra charges. Terms begin October 1, and February 15.  
Address the Principal at Burlington, N. J.

**Dreka's**  
**Dictionary Blotter.**

A combination of Blotting case with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly. For sale by Stationers and Book-sellers, and at

1121 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Send for Descriptive Price-List.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
West Point, N. Y., August 2, 1874.  
PROPOSALS, in duplicate, are invited, and will be received at this Office until 12 M. on the 24 day of September, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:  
11,000 Bushels State Oats.  
225 Tons Timothy Hay.  
65 Tons Hand-thrashed Straw.  
All of the best Quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of October, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL,  
Lieut. 4th Artillery,  
A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MIL. ACADEMY,  
West Point, N. Y., August 1, 1874.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received until 12 M., on the 1st day of September, 1874, for the delivery on the North Wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal:

500 tons [3,340 lbs. per ton] Stove	Qr. Master's
Size Pittston	Department.
400 tons [2,340 lbs. per ton] Egg	
Size Pittston	
500 tons [2,340 lbs. per ton] Egg	
Size Pittston	
100 tons [2,340 lbs. per ton] Stove	Mil. Academy
Size Pittston	
100 tons [2,340 lbs. per ton] Chest	
nut Size Pittston	
100 tons [2,340 lbs. per ton] Black-	
smith's Coal.	

Name of coal, and price of each kind, stated separately.

The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next. Facilities (not including men) will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to  
J. M. MARSHALL,  
1st Lieut. 4th Artillery,  
Quartermaster Mil. Academy.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,  
ROCK ISLAND, ILL., July 25th, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 27th day of August, 1874, for the prosecution of the work of dredging and construction of Dams, Rip Raps and Jetties of the Illinois River.

The usual conditions will be observed.  
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All information can be obtained at this office. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed: "Proposals for Prosecution of Work of Dredging and Construction of Dams, Rip Raps and Jetties for the Improvement of the Illinois River," and addressed to

J. N. MACOMB,  
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,  
Washington, July 30, 1874.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, the following named vessels:

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, on Saturday, the 29th of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock m., the iron clad, single turret screw vessels "SHAWNEE" and "WABWAC," each of 483 tons measurement.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, LEAGUE ISLAND, on Saturday, the 5th of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock m., the iron clad vessel "YAZOO," of 483 tons measurement.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, NEW ORLEANS, on Saturday, the 12th of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock m., the iron clad, single turret screw vessels "ETNA," "IUS," "KALAMATH," "UMQUA" and "YUMA," each of 483 tons measurement, the iron clad screw vessels "KEWADIN" and "WINNEBAGO," each of 540 tons measurement, and the iron clad screw vessel "CHICKASAW," of 450 tons measurement.

The vessels will be offered as they lie, and may be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Yard or Station where they are, respectively, who will exhibit to persons desiring to bid an inventory of such articles as may be sold with them.

Thirty per centum of the whole amount of the purchase money for each vessel must be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance paid in cash when the sale is confirmed by the Department; the vessels to be removed within three weeks from the date of such confirmation.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels, or either of them, from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which may be considered inadequate.

**ENGINEERING,**

A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL,

Edited by

W. H. MAW AND JAMES DREDOE.

37 BEDFORD ST., STRAND, LONDON, W. C.  
22 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

o. ED. HARDING, Representative in United States.

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
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Publication Office, 23 Murray St.  
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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 103, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1874.

The limited appropriations available for the supply of small-arm ammunition, renders it imperatively necessary that the utmost economy, consistent with the interest of the service be practiced in its expenditure.

The following instructions are therefore published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and all orders heretofore issued not in accordance therewith, are hereby revoked:

1. Commanding officers charged with the instruction of recruits may use the blank cartridges at discretion during the first year's enlistment, and also at the rate of ten ball-cartridges per man per month for target practice.

2. All troops armed with the breech-loading rifle, carbine, or revolver will be allowed ten ball-cartridges per month for target practice; and every commanding officer of a post will name an officer to supervise the target practice, who will transmit to the Chief of Ordnance a report bi-monthly, with remarks as to any defects in the arm or the cartridge suggested by experience in the field or in the practice.

3. Guards on being relieved should not necessarily discharge their pieces, but withdraw the cartridges and replace them in the box.

4. On the frontier, where hunting for large game is practicable, the men will be encouraged to hunt; and captains of companies may sell cartridges to their men in limited quantities, according to the supply on hand, at the rate of 2½ cents for carbine cartridges and 3 cents for rifle cartridges, and will account for the sales and the money received with their quarterly returns of ordnance.

5. As a general rule, it will be seen that ammunition can only be expended in action, in target practice, the instruction of recruits, and for authorized salutes. All other expenditures, such as on "guard duty," "escort duty," "detached service," "herding duty," will be disapproved by the Secretary of War, unless accompanied by proper authority and satisfactory evidence of the necessity therefor.

6. The expenditure of ammunition by civilian employees of the War Department (except that expended in action) is unauthorized and hereafter the officers ordering such expenditure will be held accountable for the money value of the stores. When ammunition is dropped from an officer's return as "expended in action by civilian employees," a statement, giving the place, date, and attending circumstances sufficiently in detail to insure verification, must be filed with the return.

7. The sale of ammunition—at prices fixed by par. 4 of this order—to civilians engaged in employing, or surveying expeditions authorized by law, and to civilian employees of the War Department, may be made for hunting purposes when considered necessary for their subsistence, or for the interest of the United States.

8. As the law does not authorize the loan of public property, the issue of arms, ammunition, and other ordnance stores to individuals, corporations, or Indian agencies, is forbidden; and officers issuing in disobedience of this order will be charged with the money value of the stores.

9. Sales of arms and other ordnance stores may be made to Indian agencies upon application of the proper authority when specially authorized by the Secretary of War.

10. The authority to purchase arms and ammunition granted in G. O. No. 9, A.-G. O., 1874, was intended to apply only to settlers who have not the means and facilities for providing themselves with arms. It was not intended, and will not be construed, as authorizing sales to contractors or corporations, who in the exercise of ordinary foresight should provide in advance the necessary arms, etc., for the protection of their employees and property.

11. No deduction in the price of the arm will be made on account of failure of purchasers to take the bayonets.

12. The proceeds of sales as herein authorized will be accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance, and the money disposed of as he shall direct.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—The 120 ball-cartridges per man, allowed annually for target practice, will require 3,000,000 cartridges for the Army of 25,000 men, and will consume all that can be manufactured with the \$75,000 appropriated for metallic ammunition for the current fiscal year. The further demands of the troops will therefore have to be provided from the very small stock on hand.

NOTE 2.—For the purpose of hunting, etc., and as a temporary measure, each company of Cavalry and Infantry is authorized to retain 5 muskets or carbines, of the old pattern, calibre 50, and all the ammunition therefor now on hand.

G. O. No. 104, WASHINGTON, August 10, 1874.

Publishes Opinion of the Acting Attorney-General of the United States on the question proposed by Henry W. Scott, "Contractor," in his letter, dated July 16,

1874, addressed to the Quartermaster-General: "Is property within the enclosure of a U. S. National Cemetery to be used for the United States by a Contractor on the ground liable to attachment or levy under any circumstances, without a judgment being first obtained against such Contractor?"

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Haskin, U. S. Army (retired)—Died August 3, 1874, at Oswego, N. Y.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending August 17, 1874.

Tuesday, August 11.

Sergeant W. H. Andy and Corporal W. Charlton, C. Fifteenth Infantry, having performed the duty assigned them, will return to their station at Fort Union, with permission to delay ten days en route.

To be discharged.—Privates John Moll, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army; Michael Hoolahan, B. Twenty-first Infantry; Daniel W. Laws, E. Thirteenth Infantry.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will relieve the following officers of the Fourth Cavalry from duty on recruiting service and order them to join their regiment without delay, as directed in telegram of the 10th instant from this office: First Lieutenants W. A. Thompson, Lewis Warrington; Second Lieutenant Wentz C. Miller.

First Lieutenant John W. Eckles, Fifteenth Infantry, having reported to this office under instructions from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, promulgated in Orders No. 113, Fort Union, New Mexico, August 3, 1874, will rejoin his station.

Captain A. H. Burnham, Corps of Engineers, will report by letter to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, President of the Retiring Board convened in New York City by S. O. No. 326, December 13, 1873, from this office, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned.

Wednesday, August 12.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Captain George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster (Baltimore, Md.).

Transportation furnished John Stanton, formerly private, A. Nineteenth Infantry, from Dayton, Ohio, to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home.

To be discharged.—Privates Joseph Lynch and Augustus W. May, I. Seventh Cavalry; Hospital Steward Max Kraushuber, U. S. Army.

Thursday, August 13.

To be discharged.—Second Class Privates Joseph Miller and Joseph L. Harrer, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Private Richard Hogan, D. Fifth Infantry.

Restored to duty without trial.—Private James Thorpe, D. First Artillery.

Transferred.—Private Charles H. Long, F. Fourth Artillery, to D. Fourth Artillery.

Friday, August 14.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, will report in person, upon expiration of his present leave of absence, to Major H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, New York, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers.

Second Lieutenant M. P. Maus, First Infantry, is transferred from Company E, to Company D of that regiment.

To be discharged.—Private Henry D. Oler, General Service U. S. Army, now on duty in the United States Engineer Office, Washington.

[No Special Orders were issued from the A.-G. O. on Saturday, August 15, 1874.]

Monday, August 17.

First Lieutenant Charles Shaler, Ordnance Detachment, is relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal and will report in person to the Superintendent Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance and Gunnery.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, First Lieutenant John C. Mallery, Corps of Engineers, on being relieved from duty at the Military Academy the 30th instant, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific for duty on his Staff.

To be discharged.—Privates Arthur J. Brown, H. Nineteenth Infantry; Theodore H. Thoden, Paul Keating, Evan W. Davis, and Recruits Peter Brady, Edwin W. Coy, Hullitt H. Lamb, General Service U. S. Army, at Newport Barracks, Ky., and Private David Collin, K. Twenty-second Infantry.

Transfer revoked.—Private Edward Lyons, C. Fifth Infantry, to B. Fifth Infantry.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain S. T. Cushing, Commissary of Subsistence, in S. O. No. 101, July 10, 1874, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended five months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following are the changes of stations of troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 15:

Company K, Fourth Artillery, from Presidio, Cal., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
Companies D and E, Fourth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Fort Laramie, W. T.  
Company H, Fourth Infantry, from Camp Douglas, W. T., to Fort Bridger, W. T.  
Headquarters Companies E and H, Ninth Infantry, from Omaha Barracks, Neb., to Fort Laramie, W. T.  
Company B, Ninth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Fort Laramie, W. T.  
Headquarters Thirteenth Infantry, from Camp Douglas, W. T., to Sidney Barracks, Neb.  
Headquarters Companies A, B, C, H, and I, Fourteenth Infantry, from Fort Laramie, W. T., to Camp Douglas, W. T.  
Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, from Fort Sanders, W. T., to Camp Douglas, W. T.

### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 57, Washington, July 24, 1874.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at New York City, May 21, 1874, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Washington L. Elliott, First Cavalry, is president, was arraigned and tried—Captain George T. Olmsted, Second Artillery, on Charge I.—"Causing to be presented for payment a false and fraudulent claim against the United States, in violation of the Act of March 2, 1863, Chapter 67." Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The specifications alleged that Captain Olmsted having sold to J. H. Squier and Company, of Washington, his pay accounts for August and September, 1873, subsequently sold the same accounts to John A. Hambleton and Company, of Baltimore. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was found guilty of both charges, and all the specifications and sentenced "To be dismissed the service of the United States." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. Captain George T. Olmsted, Second Artillery, ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order.

G. C.-M. O. No. 58, Washington, July 24, 1874.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Yuma, Cal., April 28, 1874, and of which Major John G. Chandler, quartermaster, U. S. Army, is president, was arraigned and tried—First Lieutenant George B. McDermott, Twenty-third Infantry, on charges of embezzlement in violation of acts of Congress, and the Rules and Regulations of the Army. The specifications alleged that Lieutenant McDermott having in his possession, at Fort Yuma, certain public moneys for which he was responsible to the United States as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, he willfully converted them to his own use. He pleaded not guilty, but was found guilty and sentenced "To be cashiered, and to be imprisoned for the period of six months at such place as the proper authority may designate, and to pay to the United States a fine of one thousand dollars, and to be further imprisoned until said fine be paid; and that his crime, name, place of abode, and sentence be published in some newspaper issued at Yuma, A. T., and Washington, D. C." The proceedings and findings are approved, and the sentence is confirmed. All the members of the court having recommended the case of the accused to the favorable consideration of the President, and the department commander having recommended a mitigation of the sentence, the President is pleased to mitigate the sentence to the following: "To be dismissed the service, and to forfeit all pay now due him except one hundred dollars." First Lieutenant George B. McDermott, Twenty-third Infantry, ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted First Lieutenant Julius E. Quentin, Fourteenth Infantry, to take effect after October 1, 1874. (S. O. No. 31, August 17, 1874.)

2. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Captain G. S. Carpenter, Fourteenth Infantry, by S. O. No. 52, c. s., Department of the Platte, and extended thirty days by S. O. No. 38, Division of the Missouri, June 5, 1874, and thirty days by S. O. No. 23, c. s., from department headquarters, is further extended thirty days. (Ib.)

3. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant James C. Ayres, Third Infantry, by Par. 2, S. O. No. 113, c. s., Department of the Gulf, is extended until October 1, 1874, when he will comply with Par. 5, S. O. No. 158, War department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1874. (Ib.)

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

The following Memorandum of Orders, Circulars, and Instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, was issued or received during the month of July, 1874, and not heretofore published:

Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt—June 30, 1874. Charged with the examination and survey of Cleveland Breakwater, Ohio.

Major Weitzel—June 30, 1874. Charged with examinations and surveys, Sebawaing River and mouth of Saginaw River, Mich.

Major Farquhar—June 30, 1874. Charged with the examinations and surveys of Chippewa, Dakota, and



St. Croix rivers, of Red River of the North, and of Grand Maria's Harbor, Lake Superior.

Major Gillespie—June 30, 1874. Charged with the examination and survey of Wolf Lake Cut, Ind.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Byrne, U. S. Army—July 1, 1874. Leave of absence for seven days granted by commanding officer, extended fifteen days.

Major McFarland—July 1, 1874. Charged with the examinations and surveys Tennessee, Hiawasse, and Tombigbee rivers; French Broad River, N. C., and Rock Castle River and Smith's Shoals, in Kentucky.

Captain Howell—July 1, 1874. Charged with the examinations and surveys Cedar Bayou bar, Red River at Alexander, La.; Brazos and Gaudalope rivers.

Captain Damrell—July 1, 1874. Charged with removal of obstructions in the Choctawhatchie River, Ala., and Fla.; improvement of the Chatthaoochie and Flint rivers, Ga., and of Apalachicola River, Fla. Examinations and surveys Black Warrior and Cahaba rivers, Ala.

First Lieutenant Hoxie—July 2, 1874. By direction of the Secretary of War relieved from duty under Lieutenant Wheeler, and to report to the Commissioners for the District of Columbia, as Engineer to the Board.

Lieutenant-Colonel Newton—July 2, 1874. Charged with the examination and survey of Harlem River, N. Y.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thom—July 2, 1874. Charged with the examinations and surveys Lamprey and Exeter rivers; Lake Winnepiseogee, and breakwater at Smutty Nose Island, N. H.; mouth of Kennebunk River, Me.

Lieut.-Colonel Alexander—July 2, 1874. Charged with the improvement of Oakland Harbor, Cal., and removal of obstructions in harbor of San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Colonel Foster—July 2, 1874. Charged with the examination and survey Hingham Harbor, Mass.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gillmore—July 2, 1874. Charged with examinations and surveys of Oconee, Withlacoochee, and Ochalochee rivers, Ga., and Nassau River, Fla.

Major Michler—July 2, 1874. Charged with the examinations and surveys of Columbia, Skaget, Yamhill, Snohomish, Chehalis, and Snake rivers.

Major Warren—July 2, 1874. Charged with the improvement of Fall River, Mass., and the examinations and surveys New Bedford and Nantucket harbors, Mass.

Major Mendell—July 2, 1874. Charged with examinations and surveys of Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cal.

Major Craighill—July 2, 1874. Charged with improvement of Elk River, Md., and examinations and surveys harbor Crisfield and Leonardtown, Md.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart—July 3, 1874. Charged with examinations and surveys estuary in Santa Barbara Channel, Cal., and San Joaquin River, Cal.

Major Merrill—July 3, 1874. Charged with examinations and surveys New and Little Kanawha rivers, Va.; Guyandotte and Twelve-Pole rivers, W. Va., and Big Sandy River, Ky.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander—July 10, 1874. Relieved of charge of improvement of Harbor of Oakland, and the removal of wrecks and rocks off the harbor of San Francisco, Cal.

Major Mendell—July 10, 1874. Charged with the improvement of the harbor of Oakland, Cal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart—July 10, 1874. Charged with the removal of wrecks and rocks off the harbor of San Francisco, Cal.

Major McFarland—July 11, 1874. Charged with the improvement of the Oostenaula River, Ga.

Major Weitzel—July 11, 1874. Charged with the re-survey of the Ausable River, Mich.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander—July 17, 1874. Relieved as member of the Advisory Board of Commissioners for the determination and location of a harbor line for the proper modeling of the harbor of San Francisco.

Major Mendell—July 17, 1874. Detailed as member of the Advisory Board of Commissioners for the determination and location of a harbor line for the proper modeling of the harbor of San Francisco.

Major Merrill—July 27, 1874. Relieved of charge of examination and survey of New River from the lead mines in the Wythe County, Va., to the "mouth of Wilson" in Grayson Co., Va.

Mr. S. T. Abert, U. S. Civil Engineer—July 27, 1874. Charged with examination and survey of New River from the lead mines in Wythe Co., Va., to the "mouth of Wilson" in Grayson Co., Va.

Officers of Engineers and Agents—July 28, 1874. Designations to be given, upon the pay rolls and returns of officers and hired men, to the civil employees of the Engineer Department.

Major Merrill—July 29, 1874. Relieved of the improvement of the Kanawha River from its mouth to Great Falls.

Major Craighill—July 29, 1874. Charged with the improvement of the Kanawha River from its mouth to Great Falls.

Captain Benysaurd—July 29, 1874. To relieve Major Merrill of the charge of the water gauges on the Mississippi River.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'rs Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Cheyenne Agency.—Extract from annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, of Lieutenant George Rulien, Seventeenth Infantry, A. A. Q. M., at Cheyenne Agency, Dakota: The resources of the post are very poor. There is no place outside of the stock-

ade on the west bank of the river, where we can with safety or advantage graze a public animal. The post is situated on the west banks of the Missouri river, on a low bottom, only from two to three feet above high water mark. This bottom is about six miles long and from half a mile to three hundred yards in depth, that is from the river bank to the foot of the hills which form its western boundary. There is a layer of soil from three to four feet in depth, under this all appears to be a very fine sand which washes out as soon as the water of the river touches it and allows the superincumbent soil to fall into the river. This latter is, in consequence, continually encroaching upon its banks, and no doubt will continue to do so until the water reaches the foot of the hills above referred to—or until the entire bottom is washed away. At its present rate of encroachment we shall be obliged to move some of our buildings next spring, and in less than two years from this date the ground on which the post stands will be washed away. Being on an Indian reservation our supply of forage and fuel has to be drawn from the opposite side of the river, as it is impracticable for the contractors to obtain hay or wood on this side on account of the Indians. This adds much to the cost of the supplies in question, as they have to be crossed over the river—a difficult operation, except during the months when it is frozen. To obtain timber suitable for building material is more difficult still. The last attempt we made in this direction proved a total failure. A party of soldiers were sent up the river to cut some logs for the proposed hospital building. They were obliged to go about ninety miles before they found any timber that would answer the purpose, and after having made up over one hundred saw logs into four rafts, they attempted to float them down to the post, but before the rafts had been half a day in the water they became water logged and covered with sand and sank to about three feet below the surface of the water, thus being dragged on the bottom and torn to pieces upon hidden snags, the men who were navigating them barely escaping with their lives. This post is situated about eight miles from Fort Sully, 280 from Fort Randall, 350 from Yankton, our depot of supplies and most accessible railroad station, and about 300 miles from Bismark on the North Pacific Railroad. There is no route of transportation or travel north of us, but a weekly stage and mail line runs between Forts Sully and Randall.

Seventeenth Infantry.—We have received for publication the following order, which has been issued from the headquarters of this regiment, G. O. No. 4, Fort Abercrombie, D. P., August 10, 1874, and the accompanying resolutions:

It becomes the painful duty of the colonel commanding, to announce to the regiment that official information has been received from the War Department of the death of First Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., adjutant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, who died on the evening of the 25th of July, ultimo, at the residence of his father, the Right Reverend the Bishop of New York, while on leave of absence. Lieutenant Potter served with distinction during the late war. Early in the war he served in the Seventh New York Infantry, and was appointed second lieutenant in the Seventh New York Artillery January 28, 1863; was promoted to first lieutenant April 1, 1864, and to captain January 12, 1865. During the greater portion of the war he served on the staff of General R. P. Potter, then commanding the Ninth Army Corps, and took part in all the engagements with that corps. He was breveted major for distinguished bravery at the assault on Petersburg. He received a commission as second lieutenant in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry April 18, 1866; was promoted to first lieutenant September 13, 1867, and was appointed adjutant of his regiment December 15, 1870, in which capacity he served until the date of his death. By the death of Lieutenant Potter the service has lost a gallant young officer, devoted to his profession, and who united to the sterling qualities of the soldier the courteous manners of a refined gentleman. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Crittenden.

WM. P. ROGERS, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Seventeenth Infantry.

At a meeting of the officers of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Almighty God in his divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from among us our beloved friend and comrade First Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., adjutant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

Resolved, That by his death we his comrades have lost a faithful friend and a genial companion, and the Army a soldier tried and true.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved relations our heartfelt sympathies in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

T. L. CRITTENDEN, Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, President.  
WM. P. ROGERS, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Seventeenth Infantry, Secretary.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Eighth Cavalry.—On the 10th of August General Pope telegraphed to General Sheridan as follows: "Price (major Eighth Cavalry) leaves Union on the 13th for Antelope Hills with three companies of cavalry, picking up another company near Bascom. He is ordered to attack all Indians who are or have been hostile, and to operate from Antelope Hills as circumstances dictate. He will order supplies from Camp Supply. Probably Miles will march to-morrow or next day."

The following orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri were sent August 11 by telegraph to Major W. R. Price, Eighth Cavalry, Fort Union, N. M.: "You need not move until you get the dismounted men from Wingate. You will have to get along

with the three companies you have and the one you pick up near Bascom, which, it is believed, will give you three hundred men altogether. From information sent you by mail to-day you will notice that it will not be safe, for the present, at least, to separate your command, as the Indians seem to be concentrated in pretty heavy force, and, until you approach the vicinity of Miles, so as to be certain what you are about, you had best keep your force well in hand. Duplicate telegraphic instructions sent to General Gregg were sent to you by telegraph and by mail; have you not received them? You have also been furnished with instructions given to Colonel Miles, and these are believed to be sufficient. It is not necessary for you to start before the 19th; though, starting so late, you will have to make large marches. It will be wise for you to be near Antelope Hills by the 27th. Acknowledge receipt."

Major W. R. Price, Eighth Cavalry, was August 12 constituted a Field Officer's Court, for the purpose of trying such enlisted men of his command as may be legally brought before him.

Sixth Cavalry.—The following promotions of officers serving in this department, announced in letter from the Adjutant-General's Office of 6th instant, are published for the information of all concerned: Captain J. J. Upham, to be major Fifth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Adam Kramer, to be captain, vice Upham, promoted, which carries him to Company E; Second Lieutenant J. B. Kerr, to be first Lieutenant, vice Kramer, promoted, which carries him to Company C; Lieutenant Kerr will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., the station of his new company, without delay, and report for duty.

The following is a copy of telegram received August 10, from Captain J. J. Upham, Sixth Cavalry, commanding at Cheyenne and Anapahoe Agency: "Three Indian runners came into agency from hostile Cheyenne Camp about 1st of August. They report this camp three long days march west of Antelope Hills in the Staked Plains, on one of the northern tributaries of Red river. All the Cheyennes except Whirlwind's band of fifteen lodges, and the Comanches of the plains are there. They report having met a portion of the Kiowas on way to same camp. These runners were sent in to obtain information for the Indians, and started back before I arrived at the agency. The reported buffalo plenty; plenty of ammunition; that the Cheyennes and Comanches wounded at Adobe Walls by buffalo hunters, were there. They have their families with them. I believe this information can be relied on."

The commanding officer Fort Hays, Kas., was August 10 ordered to send the veterinary surgeon of the Sixth Cavalry to Fort Dodge, Kas., there to report to Major C. E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry, for duty with the expedition into the Indian country.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon J. V. Launderdale, U. S. Army, was August 10 ordered to report to the Commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty at that post.

Leave of absence for twenty days August 12 granted A. A. Surgeon T. E. Wilcox, U. S. Army, upon the expiration of which he will report to department headquarters.

Indian Scouts.—Colonel N. A. Miles was August 12 authorized to employ thirty Indian scouts and trailers for his expedition against hostile Indians, and Colonel J. I. Gregg, commanding District of New Mexico, is authorized to employ twenty Indian scouts and trailers, ten each for the commands of Majors Price and Alexander.

Third Cavalry.—First Lieutenant A. D. King, with the company of that regiment under his command was August 9 ordered by telegraph to take post at Grinnell Station, Kas., reporting by letter to the commanding officer Fort Hays, Kas., for orders.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Fourteenth Infantry.—The enlisted men of the companies from Fort Laramie and the Indian Agencies, whose terms of service will expire within thirty days from August 13, and who do not propose to re-enlist, are assigned to duty at Fort D. A. Russell, until discharged.

Captain George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry, was August 12 relieved from duty at Fort Cameron, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of Camp Douglas, for temporary duty, to superintend the erection of five new sets of barracks, to be built at that post.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, for an extension of six months, was August 12 granted First Lieutenant Samuel McConihe, Fourteenth Infantry.

Corps of Engineers.—Captain W. S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, upon completing the survey of the military reservation at Fort Sanders, was August 12 ordered to proceed to Fort Laramie to make certain examinations and estimates in the matter of piers and abutments for the proposed bridge over the North Platte River near that post.

Ninth Infantry.—Captain William H. Jordan was August 12 ordered to conduct to Fort Laramie and Red Cloud Agency, such enlisted men and laundresses for those posts and Spotted Tail Agency, as were then at Omaha Barracks and Fort D. A. Russell.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain E. B. Carling, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, was August 12 relieved from duty at Camp Douglas, and ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Sanders, for duty at that post.

Third Cavalry.—Captain Anson Mills was August 10 appointed special inspector to inspect all such public property and stores at Fort McPherson, Neb., as may require the action of an inspector.

Fourth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days,



on surgeon's certificate of disability, was August 10 granted Second Lieutenant Robert H. Young.

Companies D (de Laubenfels) and E (von Herrmann's), Fourth Infantry, were August 10 relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, and ordered to take post temporarily at Fort Laramie.

**Medical Department.**—Upon the recommendation of the acting medical director of the department, Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizmann, U. S. Army, was August 10 temporarily relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, and ordered to report to Captain Anson Mills, Third Cavalry, for temporary duty with the expedition under his command. Upon the return of the troops composing Captain Mills' command to their proper station, Assistant Surgeon Heizmann will return to duty at Fort McPherson. A. A. Surgeon Charles R. Stephens, U. S. Army, was at same date relieved from duty at Omaha Barracks, and assigned to duty as post surgeon at Fort McPherson, during the temporary absence of Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizmann.

**Boards of Survey.**—Boards of survey consisting of the following named officers were August 11 appointed: First Lieutenant John B. Johnson, adjutant, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry; Captain Guy V. Henry, and First Lieutenant Peter D. Vroom, Jr., Third Cavalry.

**Nebraska and Wyoming Indians.**—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing under date of Sidney, Neb., August 18th, says: Though Nebraska has escaped all Indian scares this summer, yet the fact that the murderers have been rioting to the west, in Wyoming, has caused the strategists to change the condition of the garrisons, so that the cavalry can be placed at the most exposed situations. For this reason several troops of the Third and Fifth Cavalry, heretofore stationed in Nebraska, have been ordered to Wyoming and the exposed northern frontier. This place, which was held by three companies of cavalry, has been changed to an infantry post, so the Thirteenth, or a portion of it, has been ordered here. General Morrow, late commander at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, will command the post. General Dudley, late in charge here, has been ordered to Fort McPherson, whence he is to scout all the country north as far as the Loup River, near the Dakota line. One troop of his regiment, under Lieutenant Lawson, is now engaged in reconnoitering and surveying the region between Sidney and the Red Cloud Agency, for the purpose of reporting as to the adaptability of that route for a military road between the above-named localities. Should it meet expectations, a very important freighting traffic will arise, and this will probably lead to the settlement of portions of that country, as it is reported to be well fitted for stock raising. Not a white man, beyond an occasional straggler or some scouting soldier, is now there, nor are its resources known to any one. The military expeditions of this year have been of great value in making portions of the West heretofore unknown thoroughly familiar to the people. One of the most important recently inaugurated was made by Lieutenant King, of the Fifth Cavalry, from Fort McPherson to the Loup and Dismal Rivers, in the northern portion of Nebraska—a distance of 346 miles. This region was comparatively little known, for its only frequenters were a few hunters who spent the autumn and winter there in pursuit of the deer, antelope, elk, and other objects of the chase, and they, to benefit themselves, usually reported it as barren and inhospitable. The troops, however, assert that a large area is well adapted to agriculture and grazing, that timber of several varieties is quite profuse, and that game is very abundant. Among the high species they report are the antelope, elk, two varieties of deer, the white tailed, (*Cervus leucurus*), black-tailed or mule deer, (*C. macrotus*), and the buffalo. Should it prove to be what is asserted of it, no portion of Nebraska can be more valuable to the immigrant or homesteader. No movements of any importance threaten the Wyoming Indians at present, for since they received that sound chastisement which placed about sixty of them *hors de combat* in the Wind River country, they have kept extremely quiet and given the settlements plenty of latitude. No rascals in the West need a more thorough rifle lesson than those frequenting Wyoming, for they are never idle a moment if they can help themselves. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux, as big a set of thieves and murderers as ever swept the Plains, have formed a treaty both offensive and defensive, so they now suppose that they are in a position to defy the power of the Government with impunity.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-Gen. G. C. Augur:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—Companies C and D, Fourth Cavalry, the former at Kerrville, Texas, and the latter at Camp Sabinal, Texas, are relieved from further duty thereat, and August 4 ordered to Fort McKavett, Texas, to await the arrival of Colonel R. S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry.

On completion of the duty assigned him by Special Orders, from department headquarters, First Lieutenant L. Warrington, Fourth Cavalry, will return to his proper station.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Clark, Texas, June 29, of which Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry, is president, and Captain C. D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, judge-advocate, was arraigned and tried: First Lieutenant Dominick Lynch, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, on the charge of "Breach of arrest, in violation of the 77th Article of War." The accused pleaded not guilty, and was so found of the charge, but of the specification guilty without criminality, and was acquitted. The proceedings are approved with the exception of the action of the court in making two erroneous decisions on interlocutory questions, both of which erroneous decisions, it may be remarked, were in favor of the accused. As it conscious of the necessity for an explanation of its extraordinary finding, "the court

desires to place on record its reason for its special finding on the specification, which is, that it does not believe that the alleged breach of arrest was a determined and decided violation of the order of arrest, in the nature of a deliberate contempt of the authority issuing it." It is not known upon what ground, or for what reasons the court arrives at this conclusion. There is certainly nothing in the evidence on record to justify it, but supposing it to be true, it would but constitute good grounds for a recommendation for remission or mitigation of sentence; it cannot justify a finding not in accordance with the evidence. It would seem, at times, that courts-martial were laboring under the impression that they have to administer justice according to their own views of justice. The oath which every member of a court takes carefully guards against such a view. It prescribes that they are to administer justice according to the provisions of "An act establishing 'Rules and Articles for the Government of the Armies of the United States.'" It is only when a doubt arises, not explained by said Articles, that individual consciences and understandings are to become guides, and then they are to be restrained by "the custom of war in like cases." In this special instance the action of the court is in direct antagonism to the letter and spirit of the Rules and Articles of War, as it, in its finding, attaches no criminality to conduct which they clearly define and proclaim to be a military offence, the penalty for which is cashiering. The findings and acquittal are disapproved.

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward E. S. Blair, U. S. Army, having re-enlisted, was July 30 ordered to continue on duty in the office of the medical director of the department.

At his own request and on the recommendation of the medical director of the department, the contract of A. A. Surgeon J. S. Cooper, U. S. Army, was August 4 annulled, to take effect on the receipt of the order at Fort Griffin.

**Wichita Agency, I. T.**—A correspondent of the N. Y. World, contributing under date of July 30, says: All is quiet here at the present. It is too warm even for red men to make it any warmer for the white population. We have had no rain for nearly four weeks. The thermometer has stood for some days in succession at from 104 to 109 degrees in the shade. The creeks and rivulets are becoming dry. The crops are very much shortened. Much of the corn is as dry and dead in the field as at mid-winter. The prairie grass is dry enough to stack for hay, so that it burns readily, and prairie fires may be seen in all directions. An order has been issued for all Indians to report at their respective agencies and be enrolled, so that their numbers may be taken every day and their presence secured. The Indians at this agency number 1,500, besides about 350 Pawnees, who came here from their reservation in Nebraska last winter. The Indians include the Wichitas, Caddoes, Towaconies, Kochis, Wacoos, and Delawares, besides a few minor bands, and 350 Comanches, who chose to connect themselves with this agency.

**Ringgold Barracks.**—A General Court-martial was to convene at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, August 11. Detail for the court: Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry; Captain F. M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon A. B. Campbell, Medical Department; Captain Oscar Hagen, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenants Edward Donovan, Twenty-fourth Infantry; L. R. Rucker, R. Q. M., Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant R. M. Washington, Ninth Cavalry. First Lieutenant I. M. Starr, Ninth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—The headquarters and companies of the Sixteenth Infantry are now stationed as follows: Headquarters at Nashville, Tenn.; Companies A, Lebanon, Ky.; B, Colfax, La.; C, Little Rock, Ark.; D, Jackson, Miss.; E, Lancaster, Ky.; F, Nashville, Tenn.; G, Nashville, Tenn.; H, Baton Rouge, La.; I, Little Rock, Ark.; K, Frankfort, Ky.

**Second Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was to convene at Fort Macon, N. C., August 10. Assistant Surgeon Calvin De Witt, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captain John I. Rodgers; First Lieutenants James E. Wilson, John McGilvray; Second Lieutenant Edgar S. Dudley. Second Lieutenant John H. Gifford, judge-advocate.

**Hospital Steward.**—Hospital Steward Alfred J. Howard, U. S. Army, was August 5 ordered to Fort Johnston, N. C., for duty.

**Eighteenth Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Columbia, S. C., August 12. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains W. H. McLaughlin, Thomas J. Lloyd; First Lieutenants George N. Bomford, James H. Baldwin; Second Lieutenants John H. Todd, Oliver B. Warwick. First Lieutenant Charles B. Hinton, judge-advocate.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

**Colonel W. H. Emory:** Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**Third Infantry.**—A General Court-martial has been constituted to meet at the camp of the Third Infantry, Holly Springs, Miss., August 17. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major Henry L. Chipman; Captains Daingerfield Parker, John H. Page, James H. Gageby; First Lieutenants William Mitchell, J. P. Thompson; Second Lieutenant L. W. Cooke. First Lieutenant John W. Hanna, judge-advocate.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending August 18, 1874: Colonel P. V. Hagner, Major J. G. Benton, and Colonel R. H. K. Whiteley, Ordnance Department; Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Carr, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., First Artillery; Captain Joseph C. B. Breckinridge, Second Artillery; Assistant Surgeon John Murray Dickson, U. S. Army; Major C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant J. H. Willard, Corps of Engineers.

**Fort Adams.**—The following game of base ball was played between the Phil. Sheridan, of this post, and the Bristol, of Bristol, R. I.:

PHIL. SHERIDAN.	R.	O.	BRISTOL.	R.	O.
Dunlevy, c.....	3	4	Yeaaser, c.....	1	4
Nichols, 1st b.....	2	5	O'Brien, p.....	3	3
McGuire, 2d b.....	1	5	Sullivan, 1st b.....	3	3
Riley, ss.....	2	2	Goffe, ss.....	3	3
Marshall, l. f.....	2	2	Fitz, 3d b.....	1	4
McCafferty, p.....	2	4	Hart, l. f.....	2	2
Hall, 3d b.....	2	2	Christy, 3d b.....	2	3
Weaver, r. f.....	2	3	Dewire, c. f.....	0	4
Oakley, c. f.....	3	3	Redden, r. f.....	0	4
Total.....	20	27	Total.....	14	27

Innings.....	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Phil. Sheridan.....	0	0	5	1	2	3	5	2	2-20
Bristol.....	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	6-14

Umpire—W. H. Rodgers, Lieut. Battery F.  
Scorers—C. H. Rouse, Band Fifth Artillery, Campbell, of Bristol.  
Time of game—Two hours.

The following is the score of a game of base ball played between the Ramblers, of Newport, R. I., and the Phil. Sheridan, of this post. Seven innings only are scored, as no more of the game could be played:

PHIL. SHERIDAN.	R.	O.	RAMBLERS.	R.	O.
Riley, ss.....	3	2	A. Marquand, c.....	2	1
Dunlevy, c.....	4	2	Rives, ss.....	1	2
McCafferty, p.....	2	4	Curtiss, 1st b.....	0	3
Marshall, l. f.....	4	2	Hopper, p.....	0	4
McGuire, 1st b.....	2	3	Post, c. f.....	2	2
Adams, r. f.....	0	4	F. Marquand, 3d b.....	2	0
Hanlin, 3d b.....	2	2	Bacon, 3d b.....	0	3
Crews, c. f.....	4	1	Sawyer, r. f.....	0	2
Weaver, 2d b.....	3	1	Hemenway, l. f.....	1	1
Total.....	25	21	Total.....	8	21

Innings.....	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
Phil. Sheridan.....	2	1	1	14	2	2	2-25
Ramblers.....	1	2	1	3	0	0	1-8

Umpire—W. H. Rodgers.  
Scorers—C. H. Rouse, Ph. Sh.; A. Marquand, Ramblers.  
Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes.

**David's Island.**—The following is a score of a game of base ball played at David's Island, N. Y. H., on Friday the 14th inst., between the Gibson Base Ball Club, of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and the Howard Base Ball Club, of David's Island, N. Y. H.:

Innings.....	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Howard.....	2	0	1	1	7	0	0	16	1-38
Gibson.....	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	3	0-11

Home runs—Howard 1, Gibson 0.  
Runs earned—Howard 22, Gibson 6.  
First base by errors—Howard 14, Gibson 6.  
Umpire—Mr. R. Hanna, of the Confidence Club.  
Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes.  
Scorers—Messrs. McGrath and Watson.

**Fort Mackinac.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Mackinac, Mich., August 19. Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, Medical Department, and the following officers of the Twenty-second Infantry were detailed for the court: Captain Charles J. Dickey; First Lieutenant Cornelius C. Cusick; Second Lieutenants Oskaloosa M. Smith, John McA. Webster, G. Von Blucher. First Lieutenant William W. Daugherty, judge-advocate.

**Pay Department.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was August 5 granted Major Thomas H. Halsey, paymaster, U. S. Army.

**Medical Department.**—The commanding officer Madison Barracks, N. Y., was August 5 authorized to grant a furlough for sixty days to Hospital Steward Frederick L. Colclaser, U. S. Army.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—The following named officers and non-commissioned officers were August 11 ordered to report in person, on the 2d proximo, to First Lieutenant James Chester, Third Artillery, judge-advocate of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., as witnesses in the case of First Lieutenant Martin E. Hogan, Twenty-second Infantry: Captains Charles A. Webb, Francis Clarke; Second Lieutenant John McA. Webster; Corporal John Reilly, Company E, all of the Twenty-second Infantry.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

**Officers Registered.**—The following named officers registered at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, August 11, 1874: Surgeon George E. Cooper, Medical Department; Captains W. McC. Netterville, Twenty-third Infantry; F. Mears, Ninth Infantry; Lieutenants E. B. Savage, C. O. Earnest, Eighth Infantry; R. G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry; W. C. Roundy, Eighth Infantry.

**First Cavalry.**—The commanding officer of Benicia Barracks was July 29 ordered to send to Portland, Oregon, in charge of Second Lieutenant George R. Bacon, First Cavalry, by the steamer of August 1, all enlisted men and laundresses at his post for companies of the First Cavalry, serving in the Department of the Columbia.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, was July 28 or-



dered to take effect on the adjournment at Camp Halleck, Nev., of the General Court-martial of which he is a member.

**Fourth Artillery.**—A. A. Surgeon Milan Soule, U. S. Army, was ordered July 23 to report to the commanding officer of the detachment of the Fourth Artillery under orders for Sitka, Alaska, as medical officer of his command. Upon arrival at Sitka he will report to the commanding officer of the detachment of the Fourth Artillery under orders to return to this station. Upon completion of this duty he will report to the medical director of the Department of California.

**Eighth Infantry.**—Companies B, C, E, F, G, H, and K, Eighth Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Wilkins, commanding, en route to the Department of Arizona, were July 20 ordered to proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., by the steamer *Nuberna*, leaving on the 6th of August. Headquarters band and the companies arriving before July 25 were ordered to proceed on that date for the mouth of the Colorado river. A. A. Surgeon L. Sanderson, U. S. Army, was ordered to report for duty with the latter detachment, and A. A. Surgeon N. F. Martin with the former detachment.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

**Fourth Artillery.**—First Lieutenant Frederick Fuger, Company F, was August 4 ordered to remain on duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., until the 1st of October next, when he will proceed to comply with S. O. No. 19, c. s., headquarters of the Army.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon George C. Douglas was July 31 relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, and ordered to Fort Lapwai as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surgeon J. O. Skinner, who will report in person to the medical director in Portland, Oregon.

Assistant Surgeon Augustus W. Wiggins, temporarily on duty as attending surgeon at Portland, Oregon, was July 29 relieved, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Stevens, Oregon, and report to the commanding officer for duty, to enable Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington to comply with par. 12, S. O. No. 149, c. s., from the A.-G. O.

**First Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect August 2, with permission to leave the limits of the department and to apply to division headquarters for an extension of thirty days was July 29 granted Captain George B. Sanford.

Second Lieutenant George R. Bacon, First Cavalry, was August 5 ordered to join his station, Camp Hainey, Oregon.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Captain George H. Burton was August 3 detailed to Court-martial duty; relieving Captain Frank G. Smith, Fourth Artillery.

Captain John L. Johnson, Twenty-first Infantry, recently promoted, was July 30 ordered to join his company (F) at Fort Klamath, Oregon.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major and Paymaster William A. Rucker was July 24 ordered to pay the troops to include the muster of June 30, 1874, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, Camp Bidwell, Cal., Camps Warner and Hainey, Oregon, and Fort Boise, I. T., in the order named.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—The Tucson Citizen of July 18 says: Colonel W. B. Royall arrived in Tucson yesterday. He is in charge of one hundred and twenty-nine horses brought from California via Prescott.

Captain James Burns, Fifth Cavalry, was July 27 relieved from duty in this department and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Department of the Missouri.

**Pay Department.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, was July 29 granted Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, provided, that in the event no officer arrive to relieve him in his duties in this department previous to October 31 next following, he shall return to his station in time to make payments for that muster.

**Medical Department.**—Upon his arrival in this department, A. A. Surgeon L. Sanderson, was July 29 ordered to proceed to Camp Apache, A. T., reporting upon his arrival to the commanding officer for duty as field surgeon. A. A. Surgeon W. L. Newland is ordered to report in person, to the Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., on or before the 1st of October next.

**Arizona Items.**—We take a variety of items from the Prescott Miner of from the 20th to the 30th of July: Captain M. P. Small, Chief Commissary of the Department, has received notification from Washington of his promotion to the rank of major in his corps, an advancement fairly earned by long, faithful and intelligent service. The vacancy occasioned by Captain Small's promotion has been filled by the appointment of First Lieutenant Egan, Twelfth Infantry. . . . Chaplain Gilmore has held divine service regularly each Sunday, in the new chapel at Fort Whipple; but, the number of his congregation being very much reduced by the withdrawal of so large a portion of the garrison, it is probable a vacation may be had during the remainder of the warm season. . . . Captain James Burns, Fifth Cavalry, expects to start for the East via Santa Fe and Denver, about the 4th or 5th proximo. . . . Colonel James H. Nelson, paymaster, is going on leave of absence next week to make a visit to his family in the States. Colonel Nelson has been constantly on duty in Arizona for more than five years, and is one of the few officers whose personal experience will enable them to contrast what Arizona was while under Apache domination and what it has become since General Crook has taught them to respect the power of the Government. . . . We

are pleased with the re-appointment of James E. Roberts, as agent for the White Mountain Apaches, and have hopes that Messrs. Jeffords and Clum will give satisfaction in the performance of their duties. Jeffords is re-appointed agent for the Pinal and Arivaipa Apaches. All that agents have to do here is to work in unison with the military authorities, to whom whites and Indians are indebted for the peace and good will now prevailing in this Territory; this, Roberts has done. . . . Major Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, has telegraphed that the head of Chuntz, the Apache outlaw, was brought into the camp at the San Carlos, on the 25th of July, by the parties of Apache soldiers sent out from that place to hunt him down. All of Chuntz's band have surrendered. His brothers are now in the guard-house. Major Babcock further reports that renegade Indians are all coming in under terms of General Crook's ultimatum. One hundred and seventy-three surrendered at San Carlos on the 26th. To Major Randall, Twenty-third Infantry and Major Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, the people of Arizona are gratefully indebted for the zeal, intelligence and untiring energy with which they have carried out General Crook's instructions and brought a permanent peace to all our Territory, south of Salt River. . . . The Santa Fe *New Mexican* of July 7 says: Lieutenant Anderson, with a party of twenty or thirty soldiers, is searching for a feasible wagon road from Fort Garland via Conejos and Tierra Amarilla to old Fort Wingate. . . . The *Borderer* of Las Cruces, New Mexico, regrets its inability to publish General Crook's recent letter in answer to statements of Indian agent Tonner, and says that the general has completely riddled the doctor's false and flimsy defence. . . . Lieutenant Ward, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at San Carlos July 4. His command had made a very searching scout of the mountains bordering on San Pedro river. Very few Indian tracks could be found. One hostile Apache was killed. . . . The Chiricahua Apaches don't wish to go to New Mexico, and we can't blame them. . . . We take pleasure in congratulating Captain James Burns, Fifth Cavalry, upon the arrival in his family of a fine young boy.

**Twenty-third Infantry.**—The Prescott, Arizona, *Miner* gives an account of a terrible storm of rain and hail in Chino Valley: "The storm was most severe in its character and disastrous in its effects at the American ranch, about eleven miles north-west of here, where the battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry, under Colonel Dodge, had just arrived and encamped. From eye-witnesses we learn, the erection of tents had not been completed when a hurricane struck the camp, prostrating everything before it. This in a few moments gave place to a storm of rain, hail, thunder and lightning, the like of which had never been seen in any part of the country by the oldest officers and soldiers of the command; the flat, where camp had been made, was submerged to the depth of at least three inches, while the main road, at that point, slightly depressed below the general level of the land, seemed as the channel of a foaming torrent sweeping through camp and carrying away provisions, bedding, tents, arms, clothing and other property. An idea of the power of the storm may be gathered from the fact that horses were obliged to swim and wade across the road to get into and out of camp. Portions of the harness belonging to the transportation were afterwards found lodged on the tops of high bushes and on the upper rails of the fencing around the ranch near by. Mules and horses stampeded, the animals seeming to have lost their senses through fright. Officers and men worked heroically under these discouraging circumstances, carrying women and children on their backs through the mud and water to the only place of shelter in the vicinity. Towards morning the tornado subsided almost as quickly as it had arisen; tents were soon put up, as good bedding as could be expected prepared, stimulants issued to the shivering throng of poor women, children and soldiers, fires lighted, and every effort made to alleviate the sufferings and discomforts of those most exposed to the fury of the elements. The dawning of a bright, warm sun made every one happy; clothing was soon drying out, and detachments sent to hunt for missing property, some of which was found, battered and destroyed, hundreds of yards from the tents. Among other things recovered were a number of rifles half buried in the sand, and, of course, worthless. Beyond the terrible drenching experienced, no great harm was done to any of the command, although two of the men had a very narrow escape from drowning in the torrent. The flashes of lightning were almost continuous, electricity appearing to fill the air. Hail stones covered the ground as with snow, all of them of unusual size even for Arizona—very many as large as hen's eggs. A party of officers and ladies paying a farewell visit to their old friends in the regiment were caught in the focus of the cloudburst when returning home; the maddened animals attached to the conveyances broke loose from all control of the drivers, happily keeping the road in their flight, as had they run in among the lofty pine and juniper trees fringing the road between Prescott and American ranch the vehicles would assuredly have been dashed to pieces and the occupants killed."

The Berlin Post says the Brussels Congress abandoned the Russian programme. The delegates have transmitted for ratification to their respective Governments the resolutions adopted, which merely enlarge the humane provisions of the Geneva Convention.

The *St. James Express* (England) states that Dr. Harding, of Wadhurst, has successfully extracted a French musket bullet from the hand of James Jenner, weighing over three-quarters of an ounce, which was firmly imbedded in him at the battle of Waterloo. In spite of the inconvenience arising from the bullet during nearly sixty years, the man has worked uninterruptedly as an agricultural laborer in the parish, where he bears an excellent character. He is eighty years of age.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1874.

General Order No. 189.

THE exercises of heavy spars, required by G. O. No. 128, will be omitted until otherwise ordered. The exercises of light spars and of the sails will be practised occasionally, having due regard to the weather and to the health and efficiency of the ship's company. Running-gear and sails will be unrove and un-bent in port when their preservation will be benefited by stowing them under cover.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1874.

THE office of Executive Officer of the Navy Yards is hereby abolished. There shall be attached to each Navy Yard an officer not above the rank of Commander, who shall be called Senior Aid to Commandant. He shall act as the principal aid of the Commandant in regard to the business of the Yard. He shall have no direct authority or control of the affairs of the Yard by virtue of his own rank or position, but it shall be his duty to convey to the heads of the departments of the Yard such orders as the Commandant shall desire to transmit verbally; and it shall also be his duty to visit and observe all parts of the Navy Yard and its establishment, and to make such reports as shall enable the Commandant to be fully informed as to the harmonious working of the various parts of the whole station under his command. If necessary, other line officers of inferior rank may be attached to the yard as subordinate aids to the Commandant, for the purpose of assisting this officer, and for general experience and observation in the duties of their profession, but they, like the Senior Aid, will have no authority, except as aids and assistants to the Commandant, as above set forth. There shall be attached to each Navy Yard a Captain of the Yard, who shall be senior to all the other line officers in the Navy Yard, and shall, in the absence of the Commandant, act in his place as Commandant. He shall have special charge—of the police of the Navy Yard, and the enforcement of police regulations. Of the fire department and fire bills, and shall keep in good and working order the fire engines, hose and fire apparatus generally. Of all the fires and lights in the work-shops, and after working hours in the afternoon, he shall satisfy himself that there is no apparent danger of fire through the night. Of keeping the walks and grounds of the Navy Yard clean and in good condition. Of the berthing, moving and mooring of vessels, and of the fire and other tugs. He shall exercise no authority and issue no orders by virtue of his rank, over the heads of the other departments, relative to the business or pertaining to the special duty of such departments. Should, however, any matter come under his notice, or that of any other officer, which in his or their judgment may appear to be contrary to the regulations of the Navy, or adverse to the interests of the service, it is the duty of any such officer immediately to communicate the fact to the Commandant, who is, in law and in fact, solely the responsible Commanding Officer. The Captain of the Yard will be, also, the head of the department of Equipment in the Yards, and will discharge the duties of such position, as now understood, in addition to his duties as Captain of the Yard. The Ordnance officer in the various Navy Yards, will be also in charge of the department of Navigation therein, and will discharge the duties of such position, as now understood, in addition to his duties as chief of the department of Ordnance. The consolidation of the office of Captain of the Yard, and that of the Equipment department under the same officer, and the consolidation of the departments of Ordnance and of Navigation, under one officer, will take place at the various Navy Yards on the first day of October next, at which date the office of inspector of machinery afloat at various stations will also be abolished.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1874.

HEREAFTER Master-at-arms, Machinists, all Yeomen, Apothecaries, Boiler-makers, Copper-smiths, School-masters, Ships' writers and Nurses will wear single-breasted sack coats, with a row of five medium size navy buttons on the right breast, in place of the jackets now worn.

For muster these sack coats will be made of navy blue cloth, and for working suits they will be made of navy blue flannel.

The devices will be worn on the sleeves as at present.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,  
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1874.

THE attention of the Senior Engineer officers of steam vessels-of-war is specially called to the duties of Chief Engineer in the U. S. Navy Regulations, and to the explanations and directions contained in the steam log-books. These officers are not to wait for instructions from the Bureau or Department as to the manner of operating any unusual arrangement that may be placed on board ship, but are to exert themselves to determine it, and to report on such arrangement as required by paragraph 508, U. S. Navy Regulations. This Circular is called for because many quarterly reports and log-books from the engineer's department omit important matter and contain incorrect entries; and also because new apparatus designed for economy has been left unused in the absence of instructions as



to its operation from the Department. Commanding officers will see that the engineer reports are according to the Regulations before forwarding them.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,  
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Lancaster*, the flag-ship of the South Atlantic station, has arrived at Rio.

The *Congress* was at Funchat, Madeira, 24th July, bound to the Mediterranean.

NATHANIEL WHITE, captain's clerk, died on board the *Ticonderoga*, at Key West, August 12.

CAPTAIN E. R. CALHOUN relieved Commander Bancroft Gherardi of the command of the *Richmond* at Panama, August 3.

FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. WELLES, of the U. S. Marine Corps, has been placed on the Retired List, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Board in his case.

ADVISES from Panama of August 8 say: Commander Philip C. Johnson, U. S. Navy, lately appointed to the command of the *Omaha*, arrived here by the steamship *China* from San Francisco, and leaves per steamship *Rimac* to-day for Callao, to join his ship.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, now at Norfolk, is under the provisions of an act of Congress, to be placed under the control of the authorities of Boston, for the purposes of a marine school. She is now preparing to be towed to Boston by the *Powhatan*.

The frigate *Constellation* arrived at Newport on the 13th, from Gardiner's Bay, to which place she will return, after remaining at Newport about a week, for the purpose of drilling the students, who are upon their annual cruise.

The Navy Department has received official dispatches from Commander George E. Belknap, of the *Tuscarora*, the vessel making the soundings in the Pacific, which show that most remarkable depth of water has been found. One of the proposed cable routes, it is thought, must be abandoned on account of the deep soundings.

The *Despatch*, carrying the Senate committee, arrived at Boston on the 19th, from Newport. The committee, together with Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rogers, were received by Commodore Nichols and the officers of the station. A complimentary salute of nineteen guns was also fired. The committee will next visit the Portsmouth yard.

A FIRE was discovered on the morning of August 12, in the storehouse of the engineer's department of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, but was extinguished without any damage. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion. A lot of composition blow and feed valves had been received from the Navy-yard at Washington a few days before in boxes packed in sawdust. The sawdust "spontaneously combusted," hence the fire.

The Navy Department on August 15 received its first official despatch by cable from Rio Janeiro. It was dated the 15th, and was received at ten o'clock in the morning, from Rear-Admiral Leroy, at Rio Janeiro. Admiral Leroy has just relieved Admiral Strong of the command of the South Atlantic station. The despatch announces the condemnation through a medical survey of the Paymaster of the *Monongahela*, and asks that a relief may be sent out.

CAPTAIN JOHN MCGOWAN, of the Revenue Marine service, and E. W. Clark, senior, of the Treasury Department, left Washington this week, for the purpose of selecting sites on the Atlantic coast for the new life-saving stations authorized by the act of Congress of June 20, 1874. These stations are to be located in the vicinity of the following places: Cape Henlopen and Indian Head, Del.; Green River Inlet, Md.; Chinooteague, Wachopreague Inlet, Hog Island, Sandy Shoal Island and Smith Island, Va. Upon the completion of their report proposals will be received for the erection of the stations.

A DESPATCH from Washington says: The Navy Department some time since discovered that the bills paid for repairs in the South Atlantic squadron were extravagant. A court of inquiry was ordered here, but it was found that there was not sufficient evidence here to determine the matter. The court was then ordered to proceed to Rio and investigate. The court, composed of Rear-Admiral Le Roy, who was assigned to the command of the South Atlantic squadron to relieve Rear-Admiral Strong; Commander Patterson, in charge of the Washington Navy-yard, and Naval Constructor Webb, with Frank Smith, of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, as stenographer, left for Rio some weeks since. The investigation has closed, and the court, with Rear-Admiral Strong are expected back next week.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, 1,070 men are on the daily pay rolls. There are 210 men employed in the steam engineering department; 156 on the *Tennessee*; 42 on the ordnance roster; 96 on the new sloop; 14 on the torpedo boat and the remainder at other duty. The *Tennessee* is ordered to be got ready for sea by January 1, 1875, but will hardly be done by that time. The *Alarm*, Admiral Porter's torpedo boat, will, it is expected, go on a trial trip some time in October. Work on the new sloop-of-war, which was commenced last October at this yard, is progressing slowly. She will not be ready for launching before April next. No name has been given yet. Roche, of New York, has the contract for building her machinery, which will be ready next June. The fourth rate sloop-of-war *Mayflower*, having on board the class of cadet engineers of West Point, arrived here on the 11th inst. from a cruise in Long Island Sound.

The Navy Department has received advices from Rear Admiral Pennock, in command of the Asiatic

squadron of date of July 7. He reports that the Japanese forces still retain possession of the larger portion of Formosa. The Chinese Government has demanded that the Japanese forces immediately retire from the island, and in the event of non-compliance will force them to withdraw with the entire military force of the Chinese Empire. The course which the Japanese may adopt is not known, but it is certain that both Governments have made arrangements for the purchase of war material, both in Europe and the United States. An American agent who went to Japan some eight weeks ago for the purpose of attempting to secure sales of large amounts of supplies of war, expects to make large sales to the Japanese Government. There is another account which intimates that possibly the Chinese Government may not be serious in its intentions against Japan, and that China would not be unwilling to have the Formosans overcome, who, it appears from all official correspondence, are a large organization of desperate coast pirates, who outrage ship-wrecked mariners of all nations. The Japanese insist that they have undertaken the expedition in the cause of humanity. If the difficulties should become so serious that a war between China and Japan ensues, it is possible that the United States may be in some way complicated for the reason that a United States Naval officer on leave of absence and a United States Consul, also on leave of absence, have joined the Japanese Government forces in the expedition. Their action, however, is not authorized by our own Government.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing from Newport, August 17th, gives an account of torpedo experiments there. They were conducted before the Senate Naval Committee, Captain E. Simpson, commanding officer of the station, having general, and Commander E. P. Lull particular charge of the operations. The latter was assisted by the several officers attached to the station. The first experiment was the explosion of a ground torpedo of fifty pounds of powder, in a case iron shell, blown up north of the main landing by Farmer's dynamo-electric machine. Then followed the explosion of two ground torpedoes of fifty pounds almost simultaneously, which were forced by the contact of a boat with circuit closers. The object in this instance was to show that the circuit closers would readily fire a mine by contact with a ship. Then followed the explosion of spar torpedoes, which are something similar to that employed by the gallant Cushing when he made his daring and successful effort to blow up the Confederate vessel *Albatross*. After this experiment came the explosion of improvised torpedoes made from ordinary water breakers, the object being to show that torpedoes could be manufactured from material ordinarily at hand on board ship, and which did not require any skilled machinery to work them. After this followed the experiment of exploding five pounds of nitro glycerine on an iron block weighing fifty-seven pounds, placed on solid rock and fired by electricity. From some unexplained cause the experiment did not work well, but on a second trial the iron was rent in twain, while the rock beneath was completely shattered. Prior to this, however, a three hundred pound torpedo was fired by the use of alidades or plane table, an instrument by which the sight is accurately kept of the approaching vessel of the enemy so that when the two sights coincide this mine is exploded. The explosions in some of the foregoing experiments sent water up to a height of nearly two hundred feet. But, perhaps, the feature of the day was the intended destruction of the Old Cornfield Point lightship, which, having done its duty as a guide to the traversers of the deep in that vicinity, was now doomed to be shattered to smithereens. Between Fort Adams and Goat Island were placed four torpedoes, containing 100 pounds each of nitro-glycerine, anchored in seven fathoms of water, at fifteen feet below the surface, upon which were set buoys to mark the positions of the destructive weapons. The old hulk was towed out by a tug from the wharf opposite the station and taken around the breakwater light to the scene of action, in the vicinity of which a large crowd of people had congregated in small boats, while on the island itself a throng of officers, with a number of midshipmen from the practice-ship *Constellation*, intently watched the proceedings. Along came the tug, slowly dragging the hulk. Her position was determined by a telemeter and the torpedoes were fired by the use of a battery of cells from the land. The approach of the hulk was watched with great interest and every one expected her immediate demolition. A loud report rung in the air, and the hulk bounded from the surface of the water like a football, only, however, to resume her position, to the great surprise of all the spectators. It seems that the torpedoes were placed a little too far below the surface of the water, for the hulk, being quite empty, drew only five feet, and that in being towed across the dangerous ground she had not been placed directly over any of the deadly instruments. As it was, however, she was severely damaged, and had she been a heavy vessel would doubtless have been sunk in a short time. A hole was blown through the hulk, which was quickly towed off for repairs, and she will be used on another occasion. A feature of this day's operations was the explosion of a torpedo on Rose Island, through a mile of cable, by means of a battery of cells. The main object was to show that this means of defence or offence could be safely carried on beyond the range of the enemy's fire. Professor Farmer, who, by the way, was very ably assisted throughout by Lieutenant Merrell wound up the experiments by exploding simultaneously 500 igniters, illustrating the rapidity with which several mines could be blown up at once. The members of the Naval Committee expressed themselves highly pleased with the operations, and subsequently inspected the machine shops of the station, where they were initiated into some of the important features of that department. The *Tribune* correspondent describes the experiments of the 18th: They were upon the condemned schooner, the *Uncas*. The plan tried is the one proposed some

time ago by Naval Constructor Hanscomb. It consisted of exploding the deadly missiles by means of spars 45 feet in length run out their full length from the bow of the vessel. The two torpedoes containing 100 pounds of powder each were attached to the ends of these spars, and were pushed forward by the officers and crew of the *Intrepid* and by use of delicate appliances one of them was exploded directly under the schooner's bow, tearing it away as if it had been nothing more than a bundle of shavings. This was followed immediately by the firing of the second torpedo, which completely demolished the already shivering timbers. The force of the explosions did not leave a piece of timber worth saving by the many sail-boats in the vicinity, and the air was literally alive with dirt, splinters, foam and smoke, causing all present to shudder at the terrible loss of life which would be the result of this terrible mode of warfare. A piece of the timber six feet in length, with a dozen or more huge spikes planted in it, landed on the *Intrepid's* deck with great force, but no one was injured.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

AUGUST 14.—Gunner John J. Walsh, to the Navy yard, Philadelphia on the 25th inst.

AUGUST 15.—Lieutenant L. E. Chinery and Esigsn Downes L. Wilson, to the Hydrographic Office.

Paymaster John Furey, to the Monongahela, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, per steamer of 21st inst. from New York.

AUGUST 17.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George B. Todd, to the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, to the Plymouth on the 10th September next.

###### DETACHED.

AUGUST 13.—Lieutenant Wm. P. Randall has reported his return home from the Canandaigua, having been detached on the 4th inst., and has been placed on sick leave.

AUGUST 14.—Lieutenant-Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh, from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Lieutenant J. D. J. Kelly has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Congress on the 30th June last, and has been placed on sick leave.

Chief Engineer Geo. R. Johnson has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Richmond on the 31st July last, and has been placed on sick leave.

Chief Engineer S. D. Hibbert, from duty as president of Board of Examiners at Philadelphia on the 31st inst., and ordered, per steamer of 12th September next, to the Richmond, and as fleet engineer of the South Pacific Station.

Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm, from duty as inspector of machinery afloat at Philadelphia, on the 31st inst., and ordered to duty as president of Board of Examiners at Philadelphia.

Assistant Engineer C. F. Purdie, from the Roanoke on the 31st inst., and ordered to the Fort.

Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon, from the Wachusett on the 3d inst., and granted leave until the 1st December next, with permission to leave the United States.

AUGUST 15.—Lieutenant L. G. Palmer, from the Naval Observatory, Washington, and granted two months' leave from the 20th inst.

AUGUST 17.—Acting Assistant Surgeon John D. Smith, from the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., and placed on sick leave.

Boatswain Ansel Keen, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station, per Pacific Mail Steamer of 29th inst.

AUGUST 18.—Master Lewis E. Bixler, from the Canandaigua, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson, from duty connected with the Tennessee, and orders as assistant to inspector of machinery afloat at Philadelphia revoked, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Gunner Cornelius Crowin, from the Pawnee, and ordered to the Osage.

###### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

AUGUST 18.—To Passed Assistant Engineer Hiram Parker, Jr., for six months.

To Lieutenant-Commander John W. Philip for one year from 1st September next, with permission to leave the United States.

###### LEAVE EXTENDED.

AUGUST 18.—The leave of Master John P. Wallis extended three months.

The leave of absence of Chaplain J. J. Kane has been extended four months from the 4th inst.

###### REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Chas. F. Schmitz as executive of the Canandaigua, and to remain on board the Colorado.

###### PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Naval Constructor Wm. L. Hanscomb, from the 3d August, 1874, and detached from the Navy-yard, New York.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending August 19, 1874:

Patrick Frank Barry, first-class boy, July 3, U. S. steamer Congress, at sea.

James Edward Myers, captain of fore top, August 12, U. S. steamer Powhatan.

Michael McCaffrey, seaman (extra), July 5, U. S. steamer Hartford, Yokohama, Japan.

John Kelly, landsman, July 10, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

It is announced that Brevet Major-General John G. Foster (Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers), is seriously ill at the residence of his mother in Nashua, N. H.

THE Mexican War Veterans at Washington, D. C., are to have an excursion down the Potomac, on the 14th September, the anniversary of the conquest of Mexico, 1847.

THE fourth annual reunion of the Tenth Michigan Infantry will be held at Orion, Mich., September 1, 1874. All members of the regiment are invited to attend.

CADETS at the Military Academy have been appointed by President Grant as follows: James Walter Edwards, of Mount Stirling, Ill., on the recommendation of Hon. R. M. Knapp, of the 11th district; James F. Bell, of Shelbyville, Ky., on the recommendation of Hon. James Beck, of the 7th district, and George H. Schleppergrell, of Charleston, S. C., on the recommendation of A. J. Ransier, of the 2nd district.



# W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.

From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexia, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

"Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris. Le Jury International decerne une mention honorable a W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis). Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 35. Vêtements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General F. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale de l'Exposition."

## WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division 4th Auditor's Office.)

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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David G. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. M. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General L. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

THE N. Y. Times gives a history of the Island of Formosa, and the origin of the dispute between China and Japan concerning it: Formosa, one of the largest islands in the Eastern seas, is nominally a political dependency of China. It was discovered and colonized by the Chinese as early as 1430, though the merit of the first named exploit is not specially conspicuous, inasmuch as the peaks of the island are visible from the mainland on any clear day. The Portuguese traded with the natives in the fifteenth century, and gave the country the name "Beautiful Island," by which it is better known in their language than by the original title of Tai-wan, or "Great Bay," bestowed by the Chinese. A Viceroy, whose principal vocation was to squeeze taxes and tribute from the colonists, went to Formosa from Peking once a year. But, of late years, the viceregal visit has been intermitted, and the colonists who live in a few inconsiderable coast towns—Tai-wan-foo, Takow, Tamsui and Kelung—govern themselves, being unmolested by the semi-savage aborigines who inhabit the mountains and eastern coasts. The original inhabitants of the island resemble the Malays; they are savage, cannibal and inhospitable. Chinese and Japanese vessels wrecked upon the island are destroyed, and the crews are massacred, if not also eaten. The coast being dangerous and swept by monsoons, the number of junks annually cast thereon is said to be very great—to the manifest satisfaction of the aboriginal Formosans, who are altogether a bad lot. To punish these barbarians, and if possible secure protection to the shipwrecked mariners of all nations, the Japanese Government has undertaken an armed expedition to the island. The war-junks of ancient Japan play no part in this naval raid; it is conducted wholly by steam vessels, bought or chartered by the Government, and built after approved European or American models. These "fire-ships" seems to have alarmed the Formosans, and late accounts say that they fled to their fastnesses in great terror. Admiral Pennock, in a communication to our Government, says that the Chinese Government, which still retains a feeble hold upon Formosa, has ordered the expeditionary forces to leave. Furthermore, it is said that the Peking Government has vigorously remonstrated against the prosecution of hostilities in Formosa, and has given a warlike notice to Japan. There is prospect of war, and both parties are said to be actively preparing therefor. This was anticipated by our Government; and Minister Bingham solemnly warned Americans in Japan against engaging in the expedition, which was notoriously against a Chinese province. Notwithstanding this notice, Gen. Le Gendre, formerly United Consul at Amoy, and a United States officer, Lieut. Casel, of the Navy, went on the expedition. We do not anticipate, however, that any serious difficulty will arise from this little unpleasantness. China is in a torpid condition. Province after province has slipped out of her possession; Formosa has been semi-independent for a hundred years past. The wide-awake Japanese have attempted to chastise the people in the interest of humanity. China could not do it. The world will be glad if Japan can.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent, should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed. Orders for changing the address of periodicals with which the JOURNAL clubs should be sent direct to the office of such publications.

Rates of Advertising.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line space; four insertions, 20 cents; thirteen insertions, 18 cents; twenty-six insertions, 15 cents; fifty-two insertions, 12 cents. Editorial page advertising column, 40 cents per line (12 lines Nonpareil to an inch).

### THE BUNKER HILL CENTENARY.

WE have heretofore mentioned, and that with no uncertain praise, the efforts being made by the society of the West Point Alumni for peace and good will, during the present and coming year. These efforts, first initiated, as was very fitting, at St. Louis, in the centre of our Republic, have lately taken a practical form, auguring well for success. It is well known that next year begins our succession of important centenaries, for in that year we are called upon to commemorate that drawing of the sword from which really dates our existence as a nation. The battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, notably the latter, showed the naked weapon to the world. The Declaration of Independence in the following year was but the throwing away of the scabbard. It followed as a necessity, from the substantial victory, though nominal defeat, of Bunker Hill. Such an anniversary as this, is certainly a great incentive for harmony and the making up of quarrels between members of the same family.

In those brave days our fathers stood firmly side by side; They faced the British fury, they tamed the Hessian's pride.

In these lines, paraphrased from MACAULAY, there is a wonderful fitness to this day, as there is in the melancholy refrain that follows:

But what their care bequeathed us, our madness flung away  
All the ripe fruit of four score years was withered in one day.

It is to call back those proud memories and make a real centenary, that the efforts of our West Point alumni are directed, and every true soldier will wish them God speed in the task.

In the Cincinnati Commercial lately appeared a circular or letter, emanating from a member of this society, somewhat too long for entire republication, but of which the concluding portion is so just and apposite, that we are pleased to quote it here, commending its wide circulation to all the graduates in civil life and in our Army, who agree in its spirit.

"In April, 1775, the success of the people of New England in compelling the retreat in disorder of the drilled and picked troops of the British sent to Lexington, inspired such ardor, enthusiasm, courage, and indignation as to arouse all New England, sent them from every quarter to Boston and that insured the success at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. The centenary of that memorable Revolutionary Battle falls the year before that of the Nation's birthday, and will be celebrated everywhere. This is the day appointed by the constitution of the Association of the graduates of West Point for their yearly meeting, and it was proposed and agreed to mark their celebration of June 17, 1875, by a special reunion of all, North and South. And to effect this object, agreed that all of each class should make a special effort with their classmates to have them attend at West Point next year; and each to do and say all they could to prove that the olive branch was held out in the spirit of cordiality and good will, and of the old feeling which classmates continue to bear to each other in all time. Considering the high positions occupied by the graduates of West Point, counting as of their numbers Presidents, North and South, Secretaries of War, the heads of the armies, presidents of colleges everywhere, teachers of most prominence, presidents of railroads, engineers and most of the chief officers of the last war, the influence and the power wielded by such as these can not but be—throughout the Government—most powerful. The effort to be made is one not only of significance to the Association of Graduates, but to the whole country. All will then wish the effort success and bid it God speed.

Nor will the interest in this effort at peace be only because it will take place on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, but equally because of the place where it is intended to be held—a place of equal celebrity with that of the Cradle of Liberty. Simultaneously with the Bunker Hill battle were orders for the occupation of West Point by the British, by Congress and by New York. The British Government styled West Point the key of America, and issued orders at once to seize and fortify it. The Legislature of New York memorialized Congress at the same time to do the same thing. Congress at once were alive to the importance of the position, and they, in this month, had a report from a committee of their body, previously appointed, on the necessity of seizing and arming, and it was done.

The seizure and the fortifying were none too soon, nor was the value of the position over estimated. During all the Revolutionary war, West Point was the centre of military movements, and was always the station of a large military force, where General WASHINGTON often was. It was the value of the position that stimulated the bribery and treason of ARNOLD, and caused the fall of poor ANDRE. The walls of Fort Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, still frown down on West Point, commands a view of all the region about, and inspires the cadets of West Point with heroic thoughts. During the Revolution, West Point was the private property of a citizen of North Carolina—a Mr. S. MOORE, and it was not until June, 1790, that, on the recommendation of General KNOX, the United States became the purchaser of the site, and since other purchases have been made. As one of the great needs of the Government, seen in the Revolution, Congress, as early as 1794, began the incipient steps from which has sprung the present Military Academy, unsurpassed by any in Europe, and in regard to its graduates and its usefulness General SCOTT, at the close of the Mexican war, recorded his opinion by saying in his report: 'I give it as my fixed opinion that but for our graduated cadets the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would have lasted four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share—whereas in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country and a peace without the loss of a single battle or skirmish.' At West Point, where the body of this hero is interred—at this place so full of glorious memories—on this memorial day and month it is fit that this reconciliation should take place.

Towards this reconciliation, already, many important steps have been taken. Congress has already removed the political disabilities of most who were engaged in the war. The Grand Army of the Republic, embracing a majority of the soldiers of the North, and the people everywhere, have refused, in decorating the graves of the dead soldier, to know, longer, any differences. Many officers and soldiers South, to their great praise, have united to protect the remains of buried Northern soldiers in the South, and have paid military honors to the remains when disinterred for removal North.

The annual address in June, 1874, last past, to the graduates, was made by President CHARLES DAVIES, of wide fame. The primary object of this address was to pave the way for this reconciliation and reunion of several friends.

What better object can there be now, than this referred to? What more will contribute, if successful, to the peace and welfare of the whole country? What under the circumstances a more fitting place than this West Point, fraught with revolutionary fame, and classmates' friendship? What time more suited than this centenary day of the battle of Bunker Hill, and too just previous to the National Centenary, 4th of July, 1776. It is trusted, then, that this effort will be cordially met, and that the newspaper press will do what it can to disseminate notice of the object and purpose, in order all may know of it, and that the meeting June 17, 1875, may be a success; that on the 4th of July, 1876, all our people may be in amity, peace and good will.

GLENDAL, O., July 4, 1874.

In the face of our usual vexatious annual troubles with the Indians, it is well to recall the words that have been spoken in the past by men of experience on the Indian subject, and to test their reliability by the logic of events. As in the past, so to-day, Major-General POPE has been known as one of the most capable and best informed men on the whole question. Our readers will therefore be glad to have their memories refreshed by seeing once more the views expressed by this officer, at the express desire of General GRANT, in 1867. When compared with the events of the present summer, many of General POPE's sentences seem truly prophetic.

"Under present circumstances there is a divided jurisdiction over Indian affairs. While the Indians are officially at peace, according to treaties negotiated with them by the civil officers of the Indian Bureau, the military forces stationed in the Indian country have no jurisdiction over them, and of consequence no certain knowledge of their feelings or purposes, and no power to take any action, either of a precau-



tionary or aggressive character. The first that is known of Indian hostilities is a sudden report that the Indians have commenced a war, and have devastated many miles of settlements or massacred parties of emigrants or travellers. By the time such information reaches the military commander, the worst has been accomplished and the Indians have escaped from the scene of outrage. Nothing is left to the military except pursuit, and generally unavailing pursuit. The Indian agents are careful never to locate their agencies at the military posts, for reasons very well understood. It is not in human nature that two sets of officials, responsible to different heads, and not in accord either in opinion or purpose, should act together harmoniously; and instead of combined, there is very certain to be conflicting action. . . . At war the Indians are under the control of the military, at peace under the control of the civil officers. Exactly what constitutes Indian hostilities is not agreed on; and, besides this, as soon as the military forces, after a hard campaign, conducted with great hardship and at large expense, have succeeded in forcing the Indians into such a position that punishment is possible, the Indian, seeing the result and the impossibility of avoiding it, immediately proclaims his wish to make peace. The Indian agent, anxious, for manifest reasons, to negotiate a treaty, at once interferes 'to protect' (as he expresses it) the Indians from the troops, and arrests the further prosecution of the military expedition just at the moment when results are to be obtained by it, and the whole labor and cost of the campaign are lost. The Indian makes a treaty to avoid immediate danger by the troops, without the slightest purpose of keeping it, and the agent knows very well that the Indian does not intend to observe it. . . . The first and great interest of the Army officer is to preserve peace with the Indians. His home during his life is to be at some military post in the Indian country, and aside from the obligations of duty, his own comfort and quiet, and the possibility of escaping arduous and harassing field service against Indians at all seasons of the year, accompanied by frequent changes of station, which render it impossible for him to have his family with him, render a state of peace with Indians the most desirable of all things to him. He therefore omits no proper precautions, and does not fail to use all proper means, by just treatment, honest distribution of annuities, and fair dealing, to secure quiet and friendly relations with the Indian tribes in his neighborhood. His honest distribution of the annuities appropriated to the Indians is further secured by his life commission in the Army, and the odium which would blast his life and character by any dishonest act. If dismissed from the service for such malfeasance, he would be publicly branded by his own profession, and would be powerless to attribute his removal from office to any but the true cause. The Indian agent, on the other hand, finds it easy to account for his removal from office on political grounds or the personal enmity of some other official of his department superior in rank to himself."

It is an easy thing to find fault, not always so easy to suggest a remedy. That the ideas of General POPE on the subject are firm and practical may be seen in his eminently common sense suggestions as to future treatment of the Indians. Now, when the Indian Bureau has so notoriously failed from corruption and incompetency, and when we are in the midst of a war brought on by the fault of that bureau, would it not be well for Congressmen on vacation to study this subject from trustworthy information, and free our policy from its present extravagance and injustice? The recommendations of General POPE are of a character as just now as then, and if once adopted, there is no doubt that the Indian trouble would be forever ended. These recommendations were as follows: "That the annuity Indians who still observe their treaties be removed to points far in the rear of the frontier settlements, in the manner and under the conditions above indicated, and that all other Indians be left to the exclusive management of the War Department and the military commanders in the Indian country;" "to establish large military posts in the midst of the Indian country, which shall cover the border settlements of Iowa, Dakota, and Minnesota at a long distance, and at the same time so locate them that they shall furnish some protection along the emigrant route to

Idaho. Strong cavalry forces will visit the various tribes of Indians east, north and south of the Missouri river, and hold such conferences with them or take such measures as shall assure quiet." "It is easier far to preserve the peace and protect emigration where only wild Indians are in question than where these annuity Indians are concerned. Either a radical change in our Indian policy should be made, or, in justice to the government as well as to the Indian and to the cause of humanity, he should be left in his native state, only subject to the condition that he shall not molest the emigrants who pursue their journey through his vast domain."

LATE official de-patches from the Asiatic Station, dated July, report that the Japanese still maintain their occupation of a portion of the Island of Formosa, notwithstanding they had been ordered by the authorities to retire from Chinese soil. It was thought that should Japan fail to withdraw her forces within a reasonable time, China would take measures to enforce her to do so. It was the impression of many well informed parties that should hostilities be resorted to they would scarcely extend beyond Formosa, while others were apprehensive that a general war might take place. The State Department has advice in regard to the United States Naval officer and the consul who joined the Japanese expedition. It seems that the former had leave of absence for one year, and that he joined the expedition on his own responsibility. The consular officer was also on leave. When the fact became known the Chinese Government remonstrated to our Minister at Peking against the action of the two officers of the United States in joining the Japanese forces, and claimed that their act is a violation of international law. The latest information from the seat of difficulty is that the Chinese Government has given Japan ninety days to withdraw its troops from the Island of Formosa. In the meantime China is making extensive preparations for war with Japan, which it was generally believed would ensue.

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Sioux City, Aug. 19th, brings a report from Fort Sully that General CUSTER's expedition has been attacked by 4,000 Indians who were repulsed, but only after a loss to CUSTER of fifty killed and wounded. We give little credence to the story, which comes from "a mail rider, who states he met one of CUSTER's scouts above Grand river"—very poor authority.

RECENT reports from the Asiatic station indicate that the boilers, etc., of the *Lackawanna*, are worn out, and unserviceable. This will not, however, result in her being laid up or sent home, as she is to make use of her sail-power. Another vessel will be substituted for her to take the Northern party of Transit of Venus Expedition to their stations.

GENERAL BENJAMIN ALVORD, Paymaster-General, presented to the recent meeting of the Scientific Association at Hartford, extensive tables from which it appears that the mortality among officers of the United States Army for fifty years, from 1824 to 1873, has been 24.1 per 1000. The annual rate of mortality in England for thirty-three years, from 1838 to 1875, was 22.4 per 1000; of males in England in 1870 it was 24.3. The death rate of United Kingdom in 1870 was 23.9, and of officers of the British army stationed in Great Britain, in 1870 was 16.6 per 1000. The death rate in France, from 1859 to 1868, was 23.3 per 1000; in 1870 it was 28.8, owing, doubtless, to the Franco-Prussian war. In Austria, the death rate in 1870 was 29.2 per 1000, against 29.3 and 28.9 in the two preceding years. The English death rate in 1870 was 23 per 1000, or 6.2 less than in Austria. In Spain, the death rate in 1870 was 30.1 per 1000. The paper elicited quite a discussion. Fully 100 members of the Scientific Association, assembled at Hartford, availed themselves of an invitation to visit the celebrated Colt establishment and witness the operation of the Gatling gun. General Franklin took great pains to make the visit a pleasant and instructive one. Dr. Gatling, the inventor, superintended the firing and answered the thousand and one questions put to him with great pleasure.

GENERAL SHERMAN writes from Washington that he will attend the Soldiers' Reunion at Caldwell, Ohio, on September 15, and from there will come to Columbus to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

THE *Arizona Miner*, writing of the Verde Indian reservation, says that the Indians have cultivated about sixty acres of land, and that had they been properly supplied with farming implements they could just as well have had three or four hundred acres under cultivation. These Indians only had such implements as the military could loan them from their limited store,—the Indian Department furnishing very few, if any. Next year, if properly supplied with farming implements these Indians could raise an immense crop in the fertile valleys of the Verde, and the time is not far distant when if properly managed they would not only be able to raise enough to supply food for themselves, but a large surplus to dispose of, thus enabling them to purchase articles that they will require as they make advances in civilization. The Verde reservation is twenty miles wide and forty-five long, and embraces in its limits an abundant supply of pure water, the Verde river flowing through it, and its tributaries watering it from every point of the compass; enough timber to rebuild a hundred Chicagos; more and better arable land than many of the New England States possess; and grazing sufficient to raise beef and mutton to supply Philadelphia market. The only objection to this reservation, that has been urged, is that at certain seasons of the year chills and fever prevail. That there must be some malaria in valleys where such rich bottom lands are found is to be expected, but in this case the disorders that arise therefrom are of the mildest type, and the Indians have only to move temporarily less than ten miles from the river to find the purest mountain air where game abounds and chills and fever vanish in less time than it takes the Ocean surf at Long Branch to drive them away. Louisiana is overflowed five months of the year and malarious fevers of the most malignant type prevail the rest of the time, the citizens of this State have to travel over twelve hundred miles to reach the same healthful regions the Indian at the Verde find on his own reservation, and yet no one advocates that the State of Louisiana be abandoned. The fact is, if the government desires the Indian to be self-sustaining it should select such reservations as the Verde, furnish him with farming implements and seeds, put over him men of courage, character and decision, men who will make him work, when a reasonable degree of success is certain; but if it is desirable that he should continue to be a lazy lazzaroni, dependent upon the crumbs that fall from his agent's table, a naked, worthless, dirty lecher by which contractors raise appropriations amounting to millions of dollars a year, then send him to such reservations as the Colorado.

GENERAL MYER, Chief of the Signal Service, has perfected arrangements with the different European meteorologists for a grand international system of reports, the benefit of which will speedily accrue to American seamen in any part of the world. Since the 1st of January, in all the principal European nations, observations have been taken each morning at the same moment of time that has been selected for the regular signal stations in this country, and these are forwarded by mail semi-monthly to the Signal Office in Washington for discussion in connection with the regular reports of this country. Nearly two hundred foreign stations are now engaged in this work, and sufficient data will soon be collected for the deduction of general laws in relation to the movements of the atmosphere, that, it is expected, will mark a new era in meteorology. These reports, consolidated with those made by the Signal Office, will be issued daily in printed form for the use of all meteorologists.

The Surgeon-General of the Army, recognizing the propriety of concentrating all official meteorological work in the country in a single office, on the 1st of July of this year, directed that in future the reports made at the military posts in the United States by members of the Medical Corps should be forwarded to the Signal Office. This class of observations being made by trained men at points scattered over the whole territory of the United States cannot fail to be a valuable auxiliary to the regular system of the Signal Office.

A DISPATCH from Havana, Aug. 18th, says: The recent decree ordering a draft of citizens for military service contained a clause exempting any conscript on the payment of \$1,000. Great numbers have availed themselves of the privilege, and, consequently, the progress in filling up the contingents for the different corps is very slow, and men are not coming in sufficient number to meet the requirement of the war. The Captain-General issued another decree today requiring persons drafted for the cavalry and colored militia, seeking exemption, not only to pay \$1,000, but to procure able-bodied substitutes. Conscripts for the white infantry will continue to be exempted on the same terms as heretofore.

A DISPATCH from Paris, Aug. 18th, says: General Lewal has concluded the investigation into the circumstances of the escape of Marshal Bazaine. He reports that the majority of the guards are guilty of connivance, and Bazaine simply left by the open door.

A DISPATCH from Aspinwall says that Commandant Gonzalez, of the Magee (English Consul) outrage notoriety, and his accomplice, Bulnes, have been tried by court-martial and sentenced, the former to five years penal servitude, and Bulnes to two years. The sentence awaits the sanction of the Government.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## OUR UNION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In answer to Regular's communication in your issue of July 11, I beg to state that the poem "Our Union" was originally published in the April, 1856, number (vol. 2, page 159,) of the *Home Circle*, published at Nashville, Tenn., by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and edited by Rev. L. D. Huston. Its author is Rev. J. E. Cames.

At the time of the publication of this poem I was so struck with the beauty and rhythm of the lines, and the intense patriotism they contained, that often reading impressed them on my memory.

I have been told that the Rev. Mr. Cames went to Texas during the war and was very active with the Confederacy, but it is difficult to conceive how any one imbued with such patriotic sentiments as are contained in these lines, should so far forget them as to be willing "to sell his share in Bunker's hoary height," or "cast lots for Vernon's soil."

Regular omits two verses. Below I give you the poem entire. J. S. B.

FORT FRED. STEELE, W. T., August 7, 1874.

## OUR UNION.—BY REV. J. E. CAMES.

The blood that flowed at Lexington, and crimsoned bright  
Champlain,  
Streams still along the Southern Gulf, and by the lakes of Maine;  
It flows in veins that swell above Pacific's golden sand,  
And throbs in hearts that love and grieve by dark Atlantic's strand.

It binds in one vast brotherhood the trapper of the West,  
With men whose cities glass themselves in Erie's classic breast;  
And those to whom September brings the freside's social hours,  
With those who see December's brow (on) wreathed with gorgeous flowers.

From where Columbia laughs to greet the smiling Western wave,  
To where Potomac sighs beside the patriot hero's grave;  
And from the gleaming Everglades to Huron's lordly flood,  
The glory of the nation's past thrills through a kindred blood!

Wherever Arnold's tale is told, it dyes the cheek with shame,  
Which glows with pride o'er Bunker Hill, or Montic's wider fame;  
And whereoe'er above the fray the stars of empire gleam,  
Upon the deck or o'er the dust it pours a common stream.

It is a sacred legacy ye never can divide,  
Nor take from village urchin, nor the son of city pride,  
Nor the hunter's white haired children, who find a fruitful home  
Where nameless lakes are sparkling and where lonely rivers roam.

Greene drew his sword at Eutaw; and bleeding Southern feet  
Trod the march across the Delaware amid the snow and sleet;  
And lo! upon the parchment where the natal record shines,  
The burning page of Jefferson bears Franklin's calmer lines.

Could ye divide that record bright, and tear the names apart—  
That erst were written boldly there with plight of hand and heart?

Could ye erase a Hancock's name, e'en with the sabre's edge,  
Or wash out with fraternal blood a Carroll's double pledge?

Say, can the South e'er sell her share in Bunker's hoary height,  
Or can the North give up her hoards in Yorktown's closing fight?  
Can ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves,  
Or rend in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?

Can ye cast lots for Vernon's soil, or chaffer 'mid the gloom,  
That hangs its solemn folds about your common father's tomb?  
Or could you meet around his grave as fratricidal foes,  
And wake your burning curses o'er his pure and calm repose?

Ye dare not! In the Alleghanian thunder-toned decree,  
'Tis echoed where Nevada guards the blue and tranquil sea;  
Where tropic waves, delighted, clasp our *Southern* shore,  
And where through foaming mountain gates Nebraska's waters roar.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Have the various schemes proposed during the past year for insuring the lives of Army officers come to naught? or has the whole subject been allowed to die a natural death? Can not sufficient interest and sufficient influence be raised to carry out some safe plan of life insurance among a class of men, to three-fourths of whom it is of vital importance? The various plans proposed have been studied carefully by the writer, and none seem so feasible, and certainly none can be safer or surer than the plan of stopping from the pay of each officer a pro rata sum, to be paid over by the Paymaster-General, to the heirs of the deceased officer. Of course this would only include all officers who voluntarily notified the Adjutant-General to put their names on the list of the association, or whatever it might be called. It looks as if a plan of this kind could be adopted and carried out with the greatest simplicity, viz.: to keep in the Adjutant-General's office a list of names of officers, who would officially request the Adjutant-General to place their names on said list, a copy of which would be furnished the Paymaster-General. Upon the death of any officer being reported to the Adjutant-General, he would immediately report the same to the Paymaster-General, who would then stop from the next month's pay of every officer on the list a fixed sum, or a pro rata amount, according to age, as would be deemed best in framing the rules, and send a check on the United States Treasury to the wife or legal heirs of the deceased officer for the aggregate amount, and notify each paymaster in whose district each officer was serving, (who was a member of the association,) of the stoppage, so that the amount might be deducted in paying the officer. Some such plan as the above could be very easily carried out, with very little trouble to the War Department and the benefits conferred by it, on a faithful and deserving class of public servants, should outweigh all other considerations. Of course, some

legislation by Congress would be necessary to give it the authority of law, but a very short "Act" would cover the whole ground.

There is no use in going over the old story, which is a well known public fact, that, as a rule, the great majority of Army officers are poor men, with families to support; that as men receiving a fixed salary, they run financially in a groove, never being able to increase their annual income like other professional men, unless by promotion, which is extremely slow, and then the additional income is nothing to boast of; all of which goes to prove that they cannot save anything to leave their families in case of death, and being a class of men who carry their lives in their hands, their chances of death are greater, and the chances of their families becoming destitute are just in the same ratio.

Will not some of our influential brethren take this matter in hand, and bring it to a definite point, so that united action may be had on it before the next meeting of Congress. "MAGNUM OPUS."

August, 1874.

## A QUESTION OF AUTHORSHIP.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your correspondent "Crisis Cross," in paper of this date, expresses some doubt as to the origin and authorship of "Tacking Ship off Fire Island Light."

It was originally published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1858, under the title of "Tacking Ship off Shore," and was written by a preacher of New Bedford, whose name has escaped my memory.

Yours, very respectfully,  
JAMES L. FARLEY.

BROOKLYN, August 15, 1874.

## THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL CUSTER.

HEADQUARTERS BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION,  
PROSPECT VALLEY, Dak., July 15, 1874.  
Lon. 103 46 W., lat. 45 29 N.

Assistant Adjutant-General Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

This expedition reached this point yesterday, having marched since leaving Fort Lincoln 227½ miles. We are now 170 miles in a direct line from Lincoln and within five miles of the "Little Missouri" River, and within about twelve miles from the Montana boundary, our bearing from Fort Lincoln being south, 62 deg. west. After the second day from Lincoln we marched over a beautiful country; the grazing was excellent and abundant, wood sufficient for our wants, and water in great abundance every ten miles. When we struck the tributaries of Grand River we entered a less desirable portion of the country; nearly all the streams flowing into Grand River being more or less impregnated with alkali, rendering the crossings difficult. We found a plentiful supply of grass, wood, and water, however, even along this portion of our route. Upon leaving the headwaters of Grand River, we ascended the plateau separating the water-shed of the "Little Missouri" from that running into the Missouri, and found a country of surpassing beauty and richness of soil. The pasturage could not be finer, timber is abundant, and water both good and plentiful. As an evidence of the character of the country, we have marched since leaving Fort Lincoln on an average over seventeen miles per day, one day marching thirty-two miles; yet our mules and beef cattle have constantly improved in condition, the beef cattle depending entirely upon the excellent grazing we have marched over.

The health of my command is something remarkable, not a single man being on the sick report. Every one seems not only in good health, but in excellent spirits.

Between the forks of Grand River we discovered a cave, to which the Indians attach great importance. The cave extends about four hundred feet underground, beyond which point it was not practicable to explore it. Its walls and roof are covered with rude carvings and drawings, cut into the solid rock, apparently the work of Indians, although probably by a different tribe than either of those now roaming in this region. Near the cave was found a white man's skull, evidently perforated by a bullet. It had been exposed to the atmosphere for several years. As no white men, except those belonging to this expedition, are known to have passed anywhere near this locality, the discovery of this skull was regarded with unusual interest.

The cave was found to contain numerous articles of Indian equipment which had been thrown into the cave by the Indians as offerings to the Great Spirit. I have named the cave "Ludlow's Cave," in honor of the engineer officer of the expedition.

Our march thus far has been made without molestation upon the part of the Indians. We discovered no signs indicating the recent presence of Indians until day before yesterday, when Captain McDougall, 7th Cavalry, who was on the flank, discovered a small party of about twenty Indians watching our movements; the Indians scampered off as soon as discovered. Yesterday the same or a similar-sized party made its appearance along our line of march, and was seen by Captain Moylan, Seventh Cavalry, who was in command of the rear guard, and soon after several signals of smoke were sent up which our Indian guides interpret as carrying information to the main body of our presence and movements. As I sent pacific messages to all the tribes infesting this region before the expedition moved, and expressed a desire to maintain friendly relations with them, the signals observed by us may have simply been made to enable the villages to avoid us. Our Indian guides think differently, however, and believe the Indians mean war. Should this be true they will be the party to fire the first shot. Indians have been seen near camp to-day. Mr. Grinnell, of Yale College, one of the geologists accompanying

the expedition, discovered on yesterday an important fossil. It was a bone about four feet long and twelve inches in diameter, and had evidently belonged to an animal larger than an elephant.

Beds of lignite of good quality have been observed at various points along our route by Professor Winchell, one of the geologists of the expedition. I do not know whether I will be able to communicate with you again before the return of the expedition or not.

G. A. CUSTER,  
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION,  
8½ MILES SOUTHEAST OF  
HARNEY'S PEAK, August 2, 1874.

Assistant Adjutant-General Department of Dakota:

My last despatch was dated July 15, and sent from Prospect Valley, Dak., longitude 103 deg. 46 min., latitude 45 deg. 29 min. Two of my Indian scouts left as bearers of the despatch as soon as their departure could be concealed by the darkness. After leaving that point this expedition moved in a southwesterly direction until it reached the valley of the Little Missouri River, up which we moved twenty-one miles. Finding this valley almost destitute of grazing along our line of march I ordered the water-kegs filled, and a supply of wood placed on the wagons, and left the valley in search of a better camp-ground. During our passage up the valley of the Little Missouri we had entered and were about to leave the Territory of Montana. Our course was near due south. After a further march of about nine miles we arrived before sundown at a point capable of furnishing us good grazing and water for our animals, having marched over thirty miles since breaking camp in the morning. From this point to the valley of the Belle Fourche we found the country generally barren and uninviting, save in a few isolated places. We reached the Belle Fourche on the evening of the 18th of July, encamping where good grass, wood, and water were abundant, and at a point a short distance above that marked ("15") fifteen on Reynolds's map, just west of the line separating Dakota from Wyoming. The following day was spent in camp. On the 20th we crossed the Belle Fourche and began, as it were, skirmishing with the Black Hills. We begun by feeling our way carefully along the outlying ranges of the hills, seeking a weak point through which we might make our way to the interior. We continued from the time we ascended from the valley of the Belle Fourche to move through a very superior country, covered with the best of grazing and abundance of timber, principally pine, poplar, and several varieties of oak. As we advanced the country skirting the Black Hills to the southward became each day more beautiful. On the evening of the 22d we halted and encamped east of and within four miles of the base of Inyan Kara. Desiring to ascend that peak the following day, it being the highest in the western range of the Black Hills, I did not move camp the following day, but taking a small party with me, proceeded to the highest point of this prominent landmark, whose height is given as 6,600 feet. The day was not favorable for obtaining distant views, but I decided on the following morning to move due east and attempt the passage of the hills. We experienced considerable delay from fallen timber which lay in our pathway. With this exception, and a very little digging, rendered necessary in descending into a valley, the pioneers prepared the way for the train, and we reached camp by two o'clock, having marched eleven miles. We here found grass, water, and wood of best quality and in great abundance. On the following day we resumed our march up this valley, which I had explored several miles the preceding evening, and which led us by an easy ascent almost southeast. After marching nearly twelve miles we encamped at an early hour in the same valley. This valley in one respect presented the most wonderful as well as beautiful aspect. Its equal I have never seen, and such, too, was the testimony of all who beheld it. In no public or private park have I ever seen such a profuse display of flowers. Every step of our march that day was amidst flowers of the most exquisite colors and perfume. So luxuriant in growth were they that men plucked them without dismounting from the saddle. Some belonged to new or unclassified species. It was a strange sight to glance back at the advancing columns of cavalry, and behold the men with beautiful bouquets in their hands, while the head gear of their horses was decorated with wreaths of flowers fit to crown a queen of May. Deeming it a most fitting appellation, I named this Floral Valley. General Forsyth, at one of our halting places, chosen at random, plucked seventeen beautiful flowers belonging to different species, and within a space of twenty feet square. The same evening, while seated at the mess table, one of the officers called attention to the carpet of flowers strewn under our feet, and it was suggested that it be determined how many different flowers could be plucked without leaving our seat at the dinner table. Seven beautiful varieties were thus gathered. Professor Donaldson, the botanist of the expedition, estimated the number of flowers in bloom in Floral Valley at fifty, while an equal number of varieties had bloomed or were yet to bloom. The number of trees, shrubs, and grasses were twenty-five, making the total flora of the valley embrace 125 species.

Through this beautiful valley meanders a stream of crystal water so cold as to render ice undesirable even at noonday. The temperature of two of the many springs found flowing into it was taken and ascertained to be 44 and 44½ deg. respectively.

The next morning, although loath to leave so enchanting a locality, we continued to ascend this valley until gradually, almost imperceptibly, we discovered that we were on the crest of the western ridge of the Black Hills; and instead of being among barren, rocky peaks, as might be supposed, we found ourselves, in wending our way through a little park, whose natural



beauty may well bear comparison with the loveliest portions of Central Park. Favored as we had been in having Floral Valley for our roadway to the west of the Black Hills, we were scarcely less fortunate in the valley which seemed to me to meet us on the interior slope. The rippling stream of clear cold water, the counterpart of that we had ascended the day before, flowed at our feet and pointed out the way before us, while along its banks grew beautiful flowers, surpassed but little in beauty and profusion by their sisters who had greeted us the day before. After advancing down this valley about fourteen miles, our course being almost southeast, we encamped in the midst of grazing, whose only fault, if any, was its great luxuriance. Having preceded the main column, as usual, with our escort of two companies of cavalry, E and C, and Lieutenant Wallace's detachment of scouts, I came upon an Indian camp-fire still burning, and which with other indications showed that a small party of Indians had encamped there the previous night, and had evidently left that morning in ignorance of our close proximity. Believing they would not move far, and that a collision might take place at any time unless a friendly understanding was arrived at, I sent my head scout, Bloody Knife, and twenty of his braves to advance a few miles and reconnoitre the valley. The party had been gone but a few minutes when two of Bloody Knife's young men came galloping back and informed me that they had discovered five Indian lodges a few miles down the valley, and that Bloody Knife, as directed, had concealed his party in a wooded ravine, where they awaited further orders. Taking E Company with me, which was afterwards reinforced by the remainder of the scouts and Colonel Hart's company, I proceeded to the ravine where Bloody Knife and his party lay concealed, and from the crest beyond obtained a full view of the five Indian lodges, about which a considerable number of ponies were grazing. I was enabled to place my command still near to the lodges undiscovered. I then despatched Agard, the interpreter, with a flag of truce, accompanied by two of our Sioux scouts, to acquaint the occupants of the lodges that we were friendly disposed and desired to communicate with them. To prevent either treachery or flight on their part, I galloped the remaining portion of my advance and surrounded the lodges. This was accomplished almost before they were aware of our presence. I then entered the little village and shook hands with its occupants, assuring them through the interpreter that they had no cause to fear, as we were not there to molest them. I invited them to visit our camp, and promised presents of flour, sugar, and coffee to all who would accept. This invitation was accepted. At the same time I entered into an agreement with the leading men that they should encamp with us a few days and give us such information concerning the country as we might desire, in return for which service I was to reward them with rations. With this understanding I left them. The entire party numbered twenty-seven. Later in the afternoon four of the men, including the chief, "One Stab," visited our camp and desired the promised rations, saying their entire party would move up and join us the following morning, as agreed upon. I ordered presents of sugar, coffee, and bacon to be given them; and, to relieve their pretended anxiety for the safety of their village during the night, I ordered a party of fifteen of my command to return with them and protect them during the night. But from their great disinclination to wait a few minutes until the party could saddle up, and from the fact that two of the four had already slipped away, I was of the opinion that they were not acting in good faith. In this I was confirmed when the two remaining ones set off at a gallop in the direction of the village. I sent a party of our scouts to overtake them and request their return; not complying with this request I sent a second party with orders to repeat the request, and if not complied with to take hold of the bridles of their ponies and lead them back, but to offer no violence. When overtaken by our scouts one of the two Indians seized the musket of one of the scouts and endeavored to wrest it from him. Failing in this he released his hold after the scout became dismounted in the struggle, and set off as fast as his pony could carry him, but not before the musket of the scout was discharged. From blood discovered afterwards it was evident that either the Indian or his pony was wounded. I hope that neither was seriously hurt, although the Indians have their own bad faith as the sole ground for the collision. "One Stab," the chief, was brought back to camp. The scouts galloped down the valley to the site of the village, when it was discovered that the entire party had packed up their lodges and fled, and the visit of the four Indians to our camp was not only to obtain the rations promised them in return for future services but to cover the flight of their lodges. I have effected arrangements by which the chief "One Stab" remains with us as guide three days longer, when he will take his departure and rejoin his band. He claims to belong to both Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's agencies, but has been to neither for a long time. He has recently returned from the hostile camp on Powder River and represents that the Indians lost ten killed in their fight with the Bozenau exploring party.

The creek which led us down into the interior of the Black Hills is bordered by high bluffs, on the crests of which are located prominent walls of solid rock, presenting here and there the appearance of castles constructed of masonry. From this marked resemblance I named this stream Castle Creek. The direction of Castle Creek having commenced to lead us more to the northwest than we were prepared to go, and the valley having become narrow and broken, I left this water-course and ascended the valley of a small tributary, which again gave us a southeasterly course. After a march of fourteen miles we camped on a small creek, furnishing us an abundance of good water and grass. The direction of this creek was nearly west. On the 30th we moved in the continuation of our previous

course, and through a fine open country, covered with excellent grazing. After a march of over ten miles we encamped early in the day about five miles from the western base of Harney's Peak; finding water, grass, and wood abundant, with springs of clear, cold water running through the camp. On the following day the command remained in camp, except the exploring parties sent out in all directions. With a small party I proceeded to Harney's Peak, and after great difficulty made the ascent to its crest. We found this to be the highest point in the Black Hills. From the highest point we obtained a view of Bear Butte in the north and of the plains to the east, five miles beyond the Cheyenne River. Our party did not reach camp until nearly 1 o'clock that night, but we were amply repaid for our labor by the magnificence of the views obtained. While on the highest point we drank the health of the veteran out of compliment to whom the peak was named. On the 1st of August we moved camp a few miles simply to obtain fresh grass, still keeping near the base of the hills to the east of us. This morning I despatched two companies, under Colonel Hunt, in a southeasterly direction to extend our explorations with the south fork of the Cheyenne River. To-morrow morning at 5 o'clock I will set out with five companies of cavalry and endeavor to reach the same stream in a southwesterly direction from Harney's Peak.

Reynolds, the scout who is to carry this despatch to Fort Laramie, will go with us as far as we go in that direction, when he will set out alone to reach his destination, travelling mainly by night. The country through which we have passed since leaving the Bell Fourche River, has been generally open and extremely fertile. The main portion of that passed over since entering the unexplored portion of the Black Hills consists of beautiful parks or valleys, near or through which flows a stream of clear, cold water perfectly free from alkali, while bounding these parks or valleys is invariably found unlimited supplies of timber, much of it capable of being made into good lumber. In no portion of the United States, not excepting the famous blue grass region of Kentucky, have I ever seen grazing superior to that found growing wild in this hitherto unknown region. I know of no portion of our country where nature has done so much to prepare homes for husbandmen and left so little for the latter to do as here. The open and timbered spaces are so divided that a partly prepared farm of almost any dimensions, from an acre upwards, can be found here. Not only is the land cleared, and timber, both for fuel and building, conveniently located, with a stream of fine water flowing through its length and breadth, but nature oftentimes seems to have gone further and placed beautiful shrubbery and evergreens in the most desirable location for building sites. While on Harney's Peak I could contrast the bright green verdure of these lovely parks with the sunburned and dried yellow herbage to be seen on the outer plains. Everything indicates an abundance of moisture within the space inclosed by the Black Hills. The soil is that of a rich garden, and composed of a dark mold of exceedingly fine grain. We have found the country in many places covered with wild raspberries, both the black and red varieties. Yesterday and to-day I have feasted on the latter. It is no unusual sight to see hundreds of soldiers gathering wild berries. Nowhere in the States have I tasted cultivated raspberries of equal flavor to those found growing wild here, nor have I ever seen them larger or in as great profusion as I have seen hundreds of acres of them here. Wild strawberries, wild currants, gooseberries, two varieties of pine berries and wild cherries are also found in great profusion, and of exceeding fine quality. Cattle could winter in these valleys without other food or shelter than that to be obtained from running at large.

As there are scientific parties accompanying the expedition who are examining into the mineral resources of this region, the result of whose researches will accompany my detailed report, I omit all present reference to that portion of our explorations until the return of the expedition, except to state, what will appear in any event in the public prints, that gold has been found at several places, and it is the belief of those who are giving their attention to this subject that it will be found in paying quantities. I have upon my table forty or fifty small particles of pure gold, in size averaging that of a small pin-head, and most of it obtained to-day from one painful of earth. As we have never remained longer at one camp than one day, it will be readily understood that there is no opportunity to make a satisfactory examination in regard to deposits of valuable minerals. Veins of lead and strong indications of the existence of silver have been found. Until further examination is made regarding the richness of the deposits of gold no opinion should be formed. Veins of what the geologists term gold-bearing quartz crop out on almost every hillside. All existing geological and geographical maps of this region have been found incorrect. This will not seem surprising when it is remembered that both have been compiled by guess-work and without entering the country attempted to be represented.

The health of the command continues excellent. I will begin my northward march in four days from this date. I do not expect to arrive at Fort Lincoln until the 31st of August.

G. A. CUSTER,  
Brevet Major-General, commanding expedition.

10:30 P. M., August 3, 1874.

P. S.—I left our main camp near Harney's Peak at 6 o'clock this morning, with five companies of cavalry, and after a march in a southerly direction of forty-five miles reached the South Fork of the Cheyenne River at the mouth of a creek flowing from the north, and emptying into the Cheyenne midway between the mouths of Hat and Horsehead creeks. From this point Reynolds the scout sets out in one hour with this despatch for Fort Laramie. I reached here at 9 P. M., and will proceed to Harney's Peak by a different route to-morrow morning. The country between here and

Harney's Peak is generally open and rolling, and, excepting the southern portion covered with excellent grass  
G. A. CUSTER,  
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

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## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**—The members of the Rifle Club of this command held a competition at Creedmoor for the Ross medal. Seven shots were fired at 200 and seven more at 500 yards with the following result. Two of the scores were not completed, the flag going up for 6 o'clock while the members were shooting their 500 yard score.

SCORE.			
Names.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Captain Lindsay.....	22	23	45
Captain Clark.....	19	21	40
Private Stephenson.....	21	20	41
Private Pyle.....	16	22	38
Sergeant Cameron.....	16	22	38
Serg. Edmondstone.....	21	16	37
Private Duke.....	20	16	36
Sergeant Vosselt.....	16	17	33
Captain Ross.....	17	13	30
Private Moore.....	16	10	26
Lieutenant Addison.....	19	6 not completed	25
Private Keeler.....	16	5	21

The team score, with ten shots not fired, was thus: 413 out of a possible 672, or 61 per cent. Excluding these ten shots reduces the possible score to 632 and raises the percentage to 65.1-2.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—On Thursday last, 13th inst., this command visited Creedmoor for target practice. A good score was expected, as the Seventh has had a great number of men down at private practice at Creedmoor ever since the military excursions commenced. Last year the Seventh did nothing worthy of notice at the targets, the commanding officer and others rather discouraging it than otherwise. This year a very different state of things prevails. The team score of the Seventh is only excelled by that of the Seventy-ninth and Twenty-second, and its number of men making score enough to go back to 500 yards is 40 per cent. of the number shooting. The average of the regiment is thus quite respectable, neither high nor low. The team score is, of course, a fallacious test of the capacity of a regiment to shoot. The selection of twelve men gives an immense advantage to a large regiment. Thus, as compared to the teams of the Seventy-ninth and Twenty-second, the Seventh's team had nearly three chances as against that of the former, and two as against the latter, owing to the regiment's superiority in numbers of men over each of those organizations respectively. That with these chances against them they should still excel the Seventh is a great point of pride to the Seventy-ninth and Twenty-second. It is also a great consolation to the Twelfth and Klein's Troop, the two succeeding scores, to reflect that with their very much smaller numbers they should have been able to select twelve men scoring within four and six points respectively of the team of the Seventh, after the latter's hard practice. It tells, however, with no discredit against the Seventh, this year. The fact is that this regiment took up rifle practice too late to expect much before next season. "It is hard," says a homely but expressive proverb, "to teach an old dog new tricks." The Seventh is too much wedded to the old regime to take kindly to the new order of things. Instead of the old solemn line and the broad massive column, the mobile skirmish line and elastic group has become the type of modern tactics. The old buttoned up grenadier, with his manual timed by the metronome, must soon disappear forever and give place to the active skirmisher, certain in his aim and dexterous in bayonet exercise. The Seventh represents the old time, with its stately and imposing appearance, but the fact remains that that old time has passed, never to return in modern war. It is a sight, half amusing, half mournful, to notice the way in which many of our city militia regiments cling to those old times, with their swallow-tailed coats, stiff formations, shaven upper lips, and general flavor of fust and feathers. They were very nice times, those old days long before the war, when uniforms were so gorgeous, clam bakes so frequent, and when we used to march down Broadway to General Taylor's funeral in all the colors of the rainbow. But alas for the glory of that day. It vanished in 1861, never to return. Many and strenuous are the efforts made to bring it back. While the world lasts, reactionists will always exist. The Seventh came out of the war quite humble, rather laughed at by the old soldiers as the "kid glove regiment," but respected for the number of officers it had sent forth. Then it was a progressive regiment, full of young blood. The change of uniform at that time to a chasseur dress will be gratefully remembered by every true friend of the Seventh. It symbolized progress. Then came a year when the old fogies rallied and captured the Seventh bodily. The type of the reactionists was found in the swallow-tail, which they resumed. Its resumption was a voluntary going back to the ridiculous old time, from which the war emancipated us. It was the triumph of old fogism. Since that, the atmosphere of fogism has spread, till it envelopes the whole regiment as with a thick cloud. That cloud was over them at Creedmoor. The men seemed to think they had come out for a holiday. There was no guard out, not even a man over the colors. The firing points were surrounded with chattering groups. The score-cards were more slovenly than they have been in any regiment yet visiting Creedmoor. The men behaved very decently, to be sure. There was no drunkenness, in spite of the straggling and license prevailing. But the occasion did not seem to be a time of serious military duty. It was rather a jolly time than otherwise. It reminded us of the "good old days" of the late lamented Sandford, very pretty but not soldierly. What the Seventh needs is to imitate the Seventy-first, have ve officers, to wake up to the fact that we are in the last half of the nineteenth century, and that General Taylor is dead and buried.

It has the materials for a good regiment, but there is no question that its youthful rivals, the Twelfth and Twenty-second, are leaving it rapidly, while the Seventy-first has already filled on the new tack, and is likely to show its stern windows in front of the Seventh's figure head before the year is out. The Seventh has held the van too long to afford to be passed, but unless it crowds all sail, and puts live men on the watch, the old ship will fall astern.

We append the scores of the best shots; 390 men shot, 154 went back. The team score foots 331.

SCORES.			
Names.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Corporal MacMillan, Co. A.....	14	17	31
Corporal Gardner, Co. G.....	13	17	30
Sergeant Price, Co. H.....	13	16	29
J. W. Gardiner, Co. K.....	13	16	29
Private Carrington, Co. C.....	10	18	28
Lieutenant Abrams, Co. H.....	11	17	28
Private Busby, Co. D.....	14	14	28
Private Knox, Co. C.....	13	14	27
Sergeant Bunell.....	13	14	27
Corporal Evans, Co. E.....	11	15	26
Sergeant Scrymser, Co. K.....	14	12	26
Private Riker, Jr., Co. B.....	13	12	25
Private Edwards, Co. F.....	15	10	25
Corporal Curtis, Co. F.....	11	13	24
Corporal Cooper, Co. D.....	12	12	24
Private Braisher, Co. H.....	13	11	24
Major Smith.....	13	11	24
Private Gardner, Co. G.....	12	11	23
Private Bartlett, Co. C.....	12	10	22
Private DeLafield, Co. K.....	13	9	22
Private Richards, Co. G.....	14	9	23
Corporal Bauehie, Co. G.....	14	9	23
Private Schwartz, Co. E.....	10	12	22
Private Tremley, Co. H.....	13	9	22
Private Coughtry, Co. G.....	14	8	22
Private Kemp, Co. B.....	16	6	22
Private David, Co. H.....	10	11	21
Lieutenant Nicoll, Co. H.....	12	9	21
Private Dunning, Co. K.....	12	9	21
Private Gillet, Co. K.....	14	7	21
Corporal Updyke, Co. C.....	9	11	20
Private Halstead, Co. H.....	10	10	20
Private Anderson, Co. G.....	10	10	20
Private Titus, Co. H.....	12	8	20
Sergeant Boutillier, Co. H.....	12	8	20
Captain Bird, Co. F.....	13	7	20
Private Hasbrouck, Co. H.....	13	7	20
Sergeant Dominick, Co. I.....	13	7	20

**FIRST INFANTRY ENCAMPMENT.**—From an order received at our office we learn that Company H, of this command, will parade Saturday, August 29, in fatigue uniform (open-jackets), with knapsacks, blankets rolled, haversack and canteen, for encampment. Roll call at 6:30 p. m., sharp. The camp will be known as Camp Varian. The following officers, having offered their services, will act as follows: Adjutant Seymour, as adjutant; Lieutenant Scott, as quartermaster; Captain Mix, as commissary; Lieutenant O'Neill, as assistant commissary; Sergeant-Major Engle, as sergeant-major; Drum-major Goodrich, as drum-major.

5 A. m., reveille; 5:30 A. m., breakfast; 6:30 A. m., drill; 8 A. m., guard mounting; 12 m., dinner; 2 P. m., inspection of camp; 5 P. m., dress parade; 6:30 P. m., supper; 9 P. m., retreat; 9:30 P. m., tattoo; 10 P. m., taps. The officer of the guard is charged with the observance of the above.

No one (officers not excepted) will leave camp without written permission, which will be granted by the officer of the day upon good grounds. Such permission will state the applicant's name and rank; that he has permission to leave camp for a specified time; the date and hour it is issued, and when it will expire. Absentees will be reported promptly at headquarters, so that measures may be taken for their return and punishment.

Members of other companies are invited to participate in this encampment. One of the committee will be in attendance at the armory every Wednesday evening to confer with the members desirous of participating. The regular drills of this company will be resumed September 23, and will be continued weekly, excepting regular meeting nights, until further orders. Roll-call at drills 8:30 P. m., sharp; at meetings, 8 P. m., sharp. Company court-martial nights: August 19, September 16, October 21, November 18, and December 16. Company inspection, October 14. On this occasion the company will assemble at the armory at 8:30 P. m., in full uniform, white gloves and cross-belts. An election for sergeant, in place of Sergeant Roehrig, honorably discharged, will be held at the meeting September 2.

The order has the right ring. Captain Bruno, the commanding officer, seems determined to make the proposed camp a real one for practice in duties but little known among the National Guard, instead of a mere holiday excursion, such as too many National Guard encampments are apt to become. Judging from what we have seen of the First battalion, we should imagine them to be one of the best regiments in their brigade, on the point of camp duties, but there is no standard too high to be improved. If Company H will practice with the rifle during the encampment it will be a great help to them in reputation, for no battalion can now afford to neglect target practice without falling into ultimate disrepute.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—On Tuesday, 11th inst., the right wing of this command, consisting of Companies A, G, and K, held a battalion drill at Morrisania, beginning at 4:30 P. m., being the third of the summer drills of the Twenty-seventh. On Saturday last, 15th inst., the left wing of the same command, Companies B, C, D, E, and F, held the fourth of the same series at Mount Vernon.

Now that the four drills are over, we can take an intelligent view of the exact value belonging to them, both as summer drills in general, and as affecting the individual regiment concerned. So far as the first point is concerned, the benefits of the practice, so far as we have seen, far exceed the inconveniences it entails on individuals. Our city regiments, by renouncing open air drills and confining

themselves to halls lighted with gas and packed with spectators in winter time, have, voluntarily or involuntarily, thrown away most of the real advantages of drill, the imitation of movements used in actual service. They have introduced a set of special movements only useful in close quarters for parade purposes, and not only useless but positively pernicious in its influence on the troops when put into service. By tacit consent, the open air drill of our city regiments is confined to three movements: column of fours, form companies, and wheel into line. The last open air drill of the Third brigade at Tompkins Square was a favorable specimen of the disorder and confusion attendant on the higher movements among our best regiments when put into open air drill by daylight for the first time. All that they or any other troops want is practice, and they have none of this, as a rule, save in hot rooms, while the broad expanse of Tompkins Square remains totally unused all the summer. The evening drills of the Twenty-seventh, arising from an imperious necessity, have therefore proved a very happy experiment, and if imitated elsewhere the results cannot fail to be beneficial. In active service all movements are confined to summer and fall. It seems unnecessary that our city militia should reverse the rule of war time in peace, for the sake of vicious lessons which must be unlearned in war time.

As regards the regiment itself, the four drills have been exceedingly beneficial. At the June inspection before General Morris the Twenty-seventh suffered great mortification when trying the new tactics, all hands falling into confusion, and becoming so nervous as to lose self-control. Four steady drills, lasting for nearly three hours each, have done much towards informing the officers. Of the first and second, our readers have already had an account. In the second the Mount Vernon wing showed decided indiscipline at first, for which we were compelled to reprove them sharply. Last week both wings did very well indeed. We did not witness the beginning of the Morrisania exercises, but are informed that they commenced exactly on time, a great improvement over the first drill a few weeks ago. When we arrived, Lieutenant-Colonel Huss was drilling the men, who presented an appearance that we have seldom seen exceeded. The ranks were steady, the men were quiet, everything was working smoothly, and the lieutenant-colonel was doing admirably. The movements were simple—such as advance in line; fours about; companies right wheel; front into line; break by divisions; change front; deploy; double column; deploy by two movements. They were well executed, and Colonel Huss was careful to repeat each movement at least twice till it was properly done. The best looking companies on the ground that day were G and K. Something seemed to be the matter with Captain Sauvan, which extended to his company, making it unsteady. When he retired, from lameness, and his first lieutenant took the company, there was an immediate change for the better. Captain Lambert, of Company G, did better than we have yet seen him, and his company looked splendidly. Company K, however, gives promise of being by far the smartest in Morrisania. Though only just raised, it holds its own better than most in the regiment.

The Mount Vernon drill was an immense improvement over the first at the same place, an improvement which we are glad to record. First, every company was promptly on time, and the drill commenced when ordered almost to a minute. Second, the equalizing was rapidly done, and as far as concerned the adjutant's work, all was correct. Third the men were quiet, and, without exception, orderly and attentive to duty. A serious blunder was made, however, by one of the captains on the ground, who brought his men into line by passing behind the commanding officer, which is decidedly not according to Hoyle or Upton or any one else. The officers of the Twenty-seventh have a habit of getting their commands in front of the alignment, which looks very green. Better to halt twenty feet short of the alignment and dress up, than one inch beyond it. Once in line—it had to be reformed, however—the Mount Vernon wing did well, very well, even better than the wing at Morrisania. The rowdy spirit had disappeared, and the drill was consequently excellent. The movements comprised all at Morrisania, with double columns of fours, and deployments on all fronts. The officers did well, except when it became necessary to form divisions. Then, while the commandant of the First division did well, the other division commander was painfully nervous and undecided. This officer has not attended any of the previous drills, and now suffers for his neglect. The other captains all did well. The best wheels and marching were made by Company E, Captain Coburn, the newly elected commander of this company being then out for the first time. He shows his old Seventh drill in his wheelings. The other officers of the Twenty-seventh are very slovenly in theirs.

In closing this notice of its summer drills, we congratulate the Twenty-seventh on the marked improvement in morale visible. By this time next year, we venture to prophesy, the regiment will be one in which any officer will be proud to hold a commission. In October General Husted reviews the Fifth division at Poughkeepsie, and the Twenty-seventh will attend with the rest. We hope to be able to give a good account of it and of its sister regiments.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—This command, Colonel Roehr, paraded for rifle practice at Creedmoor on Monday, 17th inst. The Thirty-second suffers under the inconvenience common to all the organizations of Brooklyn, E. D., that of having to march a long distance to Hunter's Point to take the cars, their armory being so far from any ferry as to render the help of the latter useless. Under these circumstances, the regiment was nevertheless on time for the 8:20 train,



and in excellent order. The behavior of the train itself was, however, very exasperating. The engine ran off the track, owing to a misplaced switch, and the delay was so great that it was not till 11 o'clock that the regiment finally arrived at Creedmoor. Similar delays, owing to different causes, are very common on this line, at all events in the military trains. We never remember a military train reaching Creedmoor without several long waits at way stations, and the time (of forty minutes, more or less) for the twelve miles to Creedmoor is about the worst on any road in the neighborhood of New York. The redeeming point in the road is the general civility of superintendent, conductors, etc., towards soldiers, which makes the Creedmoor excursion quite a little jollification. Colonel Roehr kept his men well in hand, and everything on the train was in perfect order. Arrived at Creedmoor, no time was lost in getting to work. Captain Kreuscher's Separate Troop being ordered out the same day, commenced at 100 yards, while the infantry punished the targets at 200. The average of the firing was respectable, and would have been much better had the pieces been better. It is a fact, however, which is susceptible of verification, that the last part of the quota of State arms, from which the Thirty-second was armed, is very unequal in finish, and especially in sighting, to the first lot, from which, for example, the Seventh was armed. The sighting is coarser and not so reliable, indicating carelessness of inspection. These matters ten years ago were not much attended to. Now that muskets are tested at targets, as ours are, it is difficult to get sights fine enough; and the military sights would be vastly improved by filing and blackening permanently. The variable pull of trigger is also a very serious objection, and when the whole cost of "fining" the sights and setting the triggers would be so trifling, it seems a pity that regiments should remain unequally armed. As in England with the Martini-Henry, the trouble lies not in the essentials, but in the minor points of the arm in individual cases. For a general weapon there is none better than our present State model.

The men of the Thirty-second tried hard to shoot. Their colonel is an enthusiastic rifleman and good shot, and the men did their best. Out of 285 men shooting, 75 made an average sufficient to send them back to 500 yards, and the team score mounts to 283—a very respectable score. The men who did not shoot at 500 yards were drilled by the senior captain, Captain Finkelmeier, who put them through a number of evolutions in very good style. The men were very quiet and obedient; the company officers pretty stupid. The Thirty-second ought to follow the example of the Twenty-seventh, and drill out doors during the rest of the summer. Captain Finkelmeier makes an excellent instructor, but we cannot say much for the other company officers. One instance of their obtuseness was noticeable, some eight or ten having come out in full dress, when the order called for fatigue. A few even had on their gold laced belts. We should imagine that Colonel Roehr had a hard row to hoe in his regiment, but he is hoeing it diligently. There is a marked improvement in the Thirty-second since we saw them at their reception of the Fifth. They no longer gabble, as of yore. With silence in a regiment, everything is possible in future. Captain Henry S. Manning was present as brigade inspector. The scores at the long range were completed at 4:30 p. m. The following table presents the number firing by companies at both distances:

	F.	S.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	Total.
300 yards.....	10	37	33	35	34	31	31	39	35		285
500 yards.....	2	11	7	6	6	6	10	6	15	12	75

The following is a list of the best scores made at both ranges:

Names.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Grand Total.
Lieutenant Dillmeyer, Co. H.....	13	15	28
Private Scheelock, Co. F.....	14	13	27
Sergeant Pettenhauser, Co. G.....	13	13	26
Private Kunser, Co. C.....	14	11	25
Private Rode, Co. H.....	13	11	24
Private Roch, Co. A.....	16	7	23
Private Klemm, Co. G.....	13	10	23
Sergeant Otto, Co. A.....	12	10	22
Private Grange, Co. G.....	10	12	22
Sergeant Dasch, Co. E.....	11	10	21
Colonel Roehr.....	8	13	21
Sergeant Berls, Co. C.....	9	12	21
Lieutenant-Colonel Rueger.....	8	12	20
Lieut.-Col. Standermann, Co. B.....	10	10	20
Corporal Kuffer, Co. H.....	11	9	20
Private Kreiter, Co. A.....	10	10	20
Private Rub, Co. D.....	10	10	20
Captain Ross, Co. A.....	14	6	20
Private Hart, Co. C.....	10	9	19
Private Pfaff, Co. D.....	10	9	19

Coming back, the regiment preserved better order than any yet at Creedmoor, and not a glass of beer was drunk all day by officer or man of the command.

**THE INTERNATIONAL TEAM.**—After an exhaustive series of contests in which the number of shots fired has been one of the severest tests of shooting possible, the team to compete with our Irish friends at the International Match of September 26, is completed. It numbers twelve men for team and reserve, of whom eight will probably shoot. Mr. A. V. Caulfield, Jr., is the head, having made the best average scores. General Dakin follows. The trouble with the general is that he has been changing ammunition and rifles, instead of sticking to his Remington, which is one of the truest pieces we ever saw. No man can change rifles and ammunition with impunity on the eve of a match. The team on reserve in full stands thus: International Team.—A. V. Caulfield, Jr.; General T. S. Dakin; G. W. Yale; E. H. Sanford; Henry Fulton; L. L. Hepburn; L. M. Ballard; Alexander Anderson; H. A. Gildersleeve; J. T. B. Collins; J. S. Conlin; — Gardner.

**SEPARATE TROOP CAVALRY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—This troop, under Captain Kreuscher, went to Creedmoor with the Thirty-second. The men are quiet and respectable, but not very good shots. Twenty-four only out of forty-six were able to shoot at 300 yards. Capt. Kreuscher was somewhat prominent from carrying an umbrella while in full uniform, to keep off the sun. This is all wrong. If an officer's health prevents him from staying in the sun without such effeminate shields as umbrellas, the sooner he resigns the better for his troop. Captain Kreuscher is an excellent man, but he ought to be aware that a soldier with an umbrella is a very ridiculous sight. We append the best scores of his troops. The team total is only 199:

Names.	100 yds.	300 yds.	Grand Total.
Captain Kreuscher.....	14	9	23
Private Kraemer.....	14	9	23
Private Sauerbrunn.....	10	7	17
Private Grehl.....	14	3	17
Lieutenant Behlen.....	8	9	17
Private Gungel.....	14	2	16
Corporal Fries.....	8	7	15
Private Hoffmann.....	10	5	15
Corporal Ruthman.....	11	4	15
Corporal Bossert.....	10	4	14
Sergeant Lambly.....	11	3	14
Private Ochs.....	9	4	13
Private Michael.....	9	4	13
Private Falkemayer.....	9	4	13
Color-Sergeant Pooth.....	11	2	13
Private Selbert.....	8	4	12
Sergeant Schmittmann.....	8	4	12
Sergeant Weber.....	8	3	11
Corporal Heins.....	9	2	11
Lieutenant Bortsch.....	11	0	11

**COLONEL CHESBROUGH.**—Last week we mentioned the services of Colonel Chesbrough, late chief of General Shaler's staff, while on that staff. This week, owing to the kindness of his brother, we are enabled to give the National Guard a record of his military history during the war. Colonel William H. Chesbrough was born in October, 1839, at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. He early joined the militia and went out with the Seventh regiment from New York in April, 1861, joining in the celebrated march to Annapolis. After serving with his regiment, he was appointed in May, 1861, as lieutenant in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, by President Lincoln. Soon after, namely, in June, 1861, he was ordered to General Schenck's staff, as aide with rank of captain. In this capacity Captain Chesbrough served at the first battle of Bull's Run. During the war he served successively under Schenck, Rosecrans, Fremont, Sigel and Milroy, at all the battles in West Virginia and Virginia.

At Port Republic he swam the Potomac on horseback, in the midst of a shower of bullets fired at him by the enemy, in the face of both armies to ascertain a fact by a personal reconnaissance. He was at the second Bull's Run, and after Schenck was carried wounded from the field, Chesbrough reported to Sigel, asked for staff duty, and served with distinction, while he might have creditably retired to Washington with his wounded general.

After recovery, Schenck was ordered to the command of the Fifth Army Corps, headquarters at Washington. Chesbrough was promoted to colonel and adjutant-general of the corps. The business of this department was very large and complicated, but having received a business education, Colonel Chesbrough conducted it to the close of the war with such precision and regularity as to receive the encomiums of corps and division commanders as well as of the War Department.

After the war he resigned and resumed business in New York. He was appointed by General Shaler on the First division staff, and rose to be adjutant-general and chief of staff.

In June, 1872, he was appointed second Secretary of Legation at London, and accepted a long leave of absence from General Shaler, who refused to accept his resignation. In July, 1874, he returned on a visit to the United States, and General Shaler finally agreed to accept his resignation on the First division staff, his stay abroad being indefinite.

**FORTY-FOURTH BATTALION INFANTRY.**—The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of this battalion, will assemble for drill and parade in Binghampton, September 5, at 1 o'clock p. m. The Forty-fourth is one of those regiments from which we hope to hear more in the future than we have in the past. It has the reputation of being a very fine body of men.

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**—We learn from G. O. No. 9 that this regiment is directed to assemble, fully uniformed, (white trousers) armed and equipped, on Monday, the 24th inst., for field practice and review, at Jones Wood Coliseum. Roll call of companies at 8.15 a. m., at the regimental armory. Field and staff will report (mounted) to the commandant; non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the adjutant at the same time and place. Captain Charles Koss, commanding Company A, is detailed as officer of the day, and First Lieutenant John F. Landsadel, of Company I, as officer of the guard. The order concludes by saying: The commandant is confident, that the deportment and the discipline of the members of the regiment, will be such as will do honor to the officers and to themselves." In Colonel Spencer's hope we share devoutly. The Fifth is a splendid regiment, but it has a besetting sin. That sin is lager. If the colonel will only exhibit sufficient moral force to keep his men, and himself and officers from beer and champagne during the day, the Fifth will do honor to the National Guard. If not, look out for squalls.

**OUR RIFLES IN CANADA.**—The following telegram will explain itself. It was received by a gentleman of this city from our enthusiastic friend Fulton. It shows that American breech-loaders can now hold their own at long range

against the best English rifles, and beat them on their own ground. The telegram says: "Remington ahead at long range. I have taken one first and one second prize to-day, at 800 hundred and 900 hundred yards in one match. I made a clear string of seven bull's-eyes, and in another, fifty-four out of a possible fifty-six, and one ahead for the aggregate. Caafeld took second and Omand third prize in one match at 800 hundred yards. Three of the first four prizes taken by Remington rifles. To-morrow we shoot the small bore championship match. Metford and Rigby men look solemn." Colonel Gildersleeve took the sixth prize in the frontier stakes, making 26 out of a possible 28, with the Sharp military, at 600 and 900 yards. In the Association Match Mr. Yale took the first prize with a score of 34 out of 40 at 500 and 600 yards.

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

—COMPANY E, of the Seventy-ninth, enjoyed a very pleasant picnic last Friday, 14th.

—CAPTAIN Wm. J. Harding, Company B, Twenty-second, has resigned on account of expiration of term of service.

—FIRST Lieutenant Nicholas Collins, Company G, Sixty-ninth, has resigned on account of expiration of term of service.

—FIRST Lieutenant H. R. F. Keochling, Company A, Twelfth, has resigned on account of expiration of term of service.

—THE International team is selected at last, and the National Guard is well represented therein. Brooklyn and New York divide the honors.

—THE Meagher Guards will give a complimentary ball to Company K, of the Sixty-ninth, at their armory, on Monday next, 24th inst. General M. T. McMahon is expected to be present.

—CAPTAIN Geo. J. Chan Randall, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. S. N. E., has resigned on account of expiration of term of service.

—MOONLIGHT parade of the "Roehr Guard" Company F, Thirty-second regiment, Brevet Major Fred. J. Karcher commanding, on August 19. The regimental drum and fife corps will accompany them.

—JOHN W. WILSON has been elected first lieutenant Company D, of the Seventy-first, vice Toohig, resigned. Charles A. Denike has been elected first lieutenant Company I, of the Seventy-first, vice Griffiths, transferred to Forty-seventh.

—AN election for lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-ninth has been ordered at the armory of the regiment on Monday, August 24, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. A. Stetson.

—A COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered in the Twenty-second regiment N. G. S. N. Y. to convene at the armory on August 31—Major Wm. J. A. McGrath, president—for the trial of absentees, etc. A court-martial for Sixty-ninth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. convenes at the city armory on September 7—Captain Joseph Collins, president—for the trial of absentees, etc.

—THE appointment of Colonel Gouverneur Morris, Jr., as Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Governor Dix, is one that gives general satisfaction. One more member of a very distinguished family is put into a place for which he has the qualifications of a military education. Governor Dix has certainly one of the best staffs ever possessed by a Governor of New York State.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Gildersleeve has presented a very handsome badge to be shot for by the rank and file of the Twelfth regiment. It is composed of an oval gold shield crossed by a hand bearing the motto "Pro Patria," two targets (second and third class) in white enamel, with black lines, supported by crossed guide flags in blue and gold, with "12" on each flag. "Creedmoor" graces the top of the shield, and the date is on the guard. A very handsome piece of work, and worth shooting for.

—It seems that some jocular remarks made by us concerning the Irish-American Rifle Club have given rise to misapprehension on certain points. We can truly say, knowing personally as we do most of the members of this club, that their society promises more advancement in rifle shooting than many another more ambitious in name. The club aims at real progress and good shooting, which it will secure before the spring meeting next year, and we expect to see its members before very long as high in the lists of Creedmoor marksmen as those of the Amateur Club.

**CONNECTICUT.**—The topic of interest in Connecticut circles is the coming camp at Niantic, in which great interest is taken, and of which we glean the following particulars from our sprightly friend of the *Knapack*: "Extra trains will be run from New Haven to Niantic during encampment week. Adjutant-General Trowbridge, Quartermaster-General Green, Colonels Smith and Hoyt were at Niantic Wednesday, 12th inst., laid out the camp, and made other arrangements for canvas life. The officers of the Fourth regiment, Colonel Hoyt, have adopted the full uniform of the officers of the Regular Army as their bill of dress in future. The Second regiment propose to do all their drilling in white trousers. The transportation of the Second and Fourth regiments to Niantic and return, under the amended law will save the State \$5,100, or in other words, \$5,100 would have been the amount of mileage paid to members under the old law, allowing 60 men to each company. Under the arrangements made by the Quartermaster-General for the transportation from New Haven to the camp, the actual cost per man to and from Niantic will be only \$1.65. The mileage would have been \$4.40, same distance. Enough will be saved in a few years to increase the ration allowance, or day's pay about one dollar more per man. Shortly after the encampment Adjutant-General Trowbridge and Quartermaster-General Green, the committee appointed by the late Legislature to secure suitable grounds for a rifle range, will make a tour of examination, and find out the estimates of cost for the erection of a first class affair, and the selection of a most convenient locality, which will accommodate the whole National Guard of the State. An arrangement has been made by Quartermaster-General Green for the transportation of the Second and Fourth regiments to Niantic by which it is provided that the two regiments will go on separate trains. The Second regiment will assemble on the morning of the 24th, at New Haven, and will take a special train which will follow immediately after the 11 a. m. Shore Line accommodation train. The Fourth regiment will pass through New Haven en route for the camp ground on a special train about thirty minutes later."

While the Second and Fourth are thus preparing for camp the Third has been ordered out for a field day on the 15th of September. Altogether the present and coming month will be a time of subdued excitement for the Connecticut National Guard. If it culminates in a Connecticut Creedmoor, so much the better. We need the comparison of numerous statistics at the target to ascertain the comparative value of the respective State arms of Connecticut and New York, the Peabody and Remington, and await the trials with considerable curiosity.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The following times and places are announced for the fifth inspection of the Pennsylvania National Guard: Third division, Major-General Edwin S. Osborne, September 4, at West Pittston; Second division, Major-General William J. Bolton, September 5, at Easton; Fifth division, Major-General James A. Beaver, Twelfth regiment Infantry, September 8, at Williamsport; Seventh division, Major-General H. S. Huidekoper, September 12, at Franklin; Sixth division, Major-General A. L. Pearson, September 14, at Pittsburgh; Tenth division, Major-General John R. Dobson, September 19, at Paoli; First division, Major-General Charles M. Prevost, First brigade, September 21, at Fairmount Park; Fourth division, Major-General J. K. Sigfried, September 24, at Harrisburg; Fifth division, Major-General James A. Beaver, Fifth regiment Infantry and Independent Companies, September 29, at Tyrone; Ninth division, Major-General Harry White, September 30, at Indiana; Eighth division, Major-General Thomas F. Gallagher, October 1, at Mount Pleasant; First division, Major-General Charles M. Prevost, Second brigade, and Fourth Provisional Battalion, October 5, at Fairmount Park. Division commanders are directed to order their commands to assemble on the days named at an hour before noon as early as practicable, and to report the hour fixed for assembling, to headquarters. The following staff appointments are announced: Colonel Joseph F. Tobias, aide-de-camp; Colonel Clarence G. Jackson, aide-de-camp; Colonel J. K. Haffey, aide-de-camp.



## LOST LIVES.

Oh tell me not that lives are lost,  
When spent in Freedom's cause,  
When nobly, freely given up  
For Union and the laws.

When patriots to the contest rush,  
Dedating every cost,  
And by their best blood victory seal,  
Such lives cannot be lost.

For tho' the silver cord be loosed  
Amid the cannon's roar;  
Yet will the spirit freed from clay,  
Up to its Maker soar.

'Tis by such lives our country's rights  
Will be restored again;  
And surely if they gain the end  
They are not spent in vain.

That life alone is really lost  
When to no purpose given;  
But lives when "lost" in Freedom's cause  
Are found again in heaven.

Then tell me not that lives are lost,  
That to the death shocks yield,  
But rather write beneath their names  
"Promoted on the Field."

The above lines are believed to have been composed by Edward Miggins, Jr., Lieutenant Sixth Maine Battery, and were suggested by reading in a daily paper, during the late war, that two of his friends, Colonel Creighton and Lieutenant-Colonel Crane had lost their lives, while gallantly fighting at Lookout Mountain. It was through the courtesy of Brevet Major C. P. Eakin that permission was obtained to publish them.

REGULAR.

FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCA, FLA., July 31, 1874.

(From the London Iron, Aug. 1.)

## GUNPOWDER MANUFACTURE.

GUNPOWDER manufacturers have been much exercised over the difficulties of attaining uniformity of action in the products of combustion. Ever since the introduction of heavy ordnance necessitated the employment of large charges, the irregularity of combustion has excited attention. The evil existed equally in field-guns; but until Captain Rodman, of the United States Army, devised a means of measuring the pressures exerted by the gases in the bore, and the corresponding velocities of projection began to be compared, the character of the difficulty was hardly understood. Experiments, extending over several years, have been directed towards the attainment of greater uniformity, and some important additions to our knowledge have been recently made both in India and at Woolwich.

It was long known that the rate of combustion, and consequent violence of the same ingredients, could be varied considerably in the course of manufacture by differences of treatment. But there were still variations of explosive force, the causes of which baffled detection, and variations in the manufacture which baffled control. In large charges the simultaneous ignition of the grains was sought by increasing their size so as to leave large interstices or air-spaces in the cartridge, through which the flame might readily pass. This object was found in India to be further assisted, when excessive charges were required, by imbedding in them suitably proportioned hollow cylinders of stiff paper, or by using powder of smaller granulation for primary ignition. Retardation of combustion was, in like instance, found to be influenced mechanically by the insertion of paper partitions in the cartridge. But the more general means of retardation is that applied in the course of manufacture by increasing the pressure and diminishing the moisture in the cake, whilst enlarging the grain. Whilst the density and size of grain were increased, and the rate of combustion and powder-pressure were thus diminished, the velocity of the projectile, upon which the power of the weapon depends, was found to be materially enhanced. It was thus shown that violence in the powder was not only harmful to the gun, but injurious to the energy of the shot. Nor was this strange connection between undue strain upon the gun and the comparatively low velocity in the shot, peculiar to heavy ordnance, but was found to obtain in all calibres. A controversy thence arose as to the part which the movements of the projectile in the bore played in connection with the irregularity of combustion. This controversy has received some elucidation at the hands of the Indian Committee on the Explosive Violence of Large-grain Powder, whose researches confirmed the observations made at home, that when, as in proving guns, excessive charges are employed, and pressures of great irregularity registered within the powder-chambers, there are found outside that chamber, and in advance of the seat of the shot, "local enlargements, dents, and even occasionally cracked tubes." The Indian committee, having burst two "Woolwich" rifled bronze guns with the usual service-charges of powder—which the English Explosives Committee report to be of a mild nature and not calculated to exert any abnormally destructive power, whether employed in large or small calibres,—traced experimentally a direct connection between erratic movements of the shot, and erratic violence of similar powder. These erratic movements, incidental to windage or space above the shot, and to friction below, occur with spherical as with cylindrical shot, and resulted in the explosion of a smooth-bore bronze gun also. So long, then, as

loose-fitting shot are employed, will the mode of testing gunpowder by comparisons of the powder-pressure and velocity of the projectile be faulty. For though the divergencies due to the irregularity of ejection are only excessive when the charge itself is heavy as compared to the diameter of the bore and lightness of the shot, whether in small or large calibres, yet the variations in the movements of the projectile must affect the rate of combustion, more or less, under less unfavorable conditions. A truer manufacturer's test, it might be thought, could be devised if the projectile were made immovable, being screwed into the powder-chamber, and the pressure alone considered. But the difficulty is to arrange that reduction of pressure shall be accompanied with increase of velocity, for it is obvious that it would be easy to reduce simultaneously both pressure and velocity, and explosion in a retort would not detect this error.

This difficulty of securing uniformity of registering appliances, is, however, modified by the employment of unrifled cylindrical shot of excessive length and weight in proportion to the charge. The movements of the shot are thus diminished, and the force of the blow behind and above its base being reduced, the power of its wriggle, as an obstruction of ejection, is not only curtailed, but its irregularity brought within bounds. And, when these conditions are carefully observed, there seems little objection to be taken to the present tests. Under their guidance, the size of grain has been enlarged to seventy to eighty pebbles to the pound, and the density has also been increased, with corresponding diminution of pressure and increase of velocity. Still, uniformity of combustion was not thereby reached. Hardness and roughness of surface was long known to affect the question of rapidity of ignition; but the influence of porosity and moisture on the rate of combustion of the several grains had only recently been observed.

Simultaneously, the Indian and the English Committees on Explosives noted the disturbing effect of moisture, whether imbibed in the course of manufacture or subsequently, upon the uniformity of combustion. Powders identical in granulation and density were found to produce diverse results, and a comparison of the seasons in which they were made led to the conclusion that the relation between pressure and moisture in the production of similar densities largely influenced the result. When the same density was obtained by the application of greater pressure upon the cake and less moisture within it, it resulted in less violence and more velocity than when attained conversely. But the control of the moisture imbibed in the course of manufacture, so that the composition may be introduced to the press at definite moistures, involves serious difficulties. The extra drying of large pebbles after granulation is apt to leave their interiors untouched; and it is evident that the concentration of moisture in the heart of each grain, and the dispersion of the same quantity all over the pebble, would produce diverse results. The reduction of moisture is, perhaps, easier than its exact regulation, influenced as it is by every passing atmospheric change.

At Waltham Abbey, the effect of porosity, as distinguished from density, in the grain, in connection with moisture, as explanatory of some of the apparent anomalies in the pressures and velocities of powders of similar density, is being made the subject of investigation. Whilst in India it has recently attracted great attention, in consequence of the absolute vapor present in their atmosphere being more than twice the average amount, and having three times the range of variation that it has in England. In the interval between incorporating or milling and pressing the composition, these atmospheric variations have their maximum effect, and it seems to be at this point that improvement in uniformity is chiefly looked for.

This absence of uniformity in the manufacture is a serious difficulty, which would militate considerably against accuracy of fire, were it not for the system of mechanical mixing of different "lots" of powder the variations in which have been experimentally ascertained. This simple expedient diminishes the evil much, but in view of the strides made in the knowledge of gunpowder of late years, we look forward to the time when the old simple, though mistaken, faith in its uniform action will, by manufacturing skill, become a sober reality.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE 2d of September, the anniversary of the French surrender at Sedan, will be celebrated in many parts of Germany, and it is reported at Berlin that that day will henceforth be a holiday. In the Prussian elementary schools the teachers will be instructed to relate the events of the day, and by songs and other means to foster a spirit of patriotism. Where a religious service is held they will take their scholars to church, and in the afternoon an open air *fete* is to be held wherever practicable.

In the middle of this month the general staff of the German army were to start on its annual practice trip, under the guidance of Field-Marshal Moltke. The part of the country to be inspected is the northern coast east and west of Denmark. The question to be solved is the best manner of defending the coast against invaders.

A NEW mitrailleuse has, according to the *Continental Herald*, just been tried at Coire, in the Grisons. The barrels, instead of clustering around a centre, are placed horizontally, thus delivering the balls like a platoon of infantry instead of in a cluster. Twenty rounds were fired in a minute, but the inventor, Colonel Albertini, of the Austrian army, maintains that forty-five rounds can be fired each minute, and that his mitrailleuse will cost one-sixth less than the one actually in use.

THE President and Government of Peru recently gave a state banquet to Admiral Cochrane and the officers of the British squadron on their coast. The banquet was given in view of recent disquieting events between the British Government and the South American Republic, and also in view of the fact that Admiral Cochrane is the descendant of the "famous admiral who fought so nobly for Peru and Chili in their war of independence." It is described as a grand affair, and it is said that the toasts were received with an enthusiasm which would have satisfied the most exacting of Englishmen.

ACCORDING to the *Journal d'Agriculture*, the agriculturists of the Pays du Calais are wroth against the French War Department about the arrangements made by the latter concerning the employment of soldiers in harvest-time. They complain that sufficient notice has not been given of the consent of the Government to the employment of the men; that the instructions given to commanding officers as to the numbers and description of men to be so employed, are not sufficiently explicit, and that, in consequence, the farmers get the worst characters; also, that the remuneration required, 1fr. 70c., besides keep, is too high. They submit that 1fr. per man per diem., one half to go towards the soldier's subsistence and the other half as pocket-money, is the most they can afford to give in the present state of agricultural affairs.

THE following are the members of the International Conference opened at Brussels—Russia—Baron Jomini (President), Gen. Leer; Germany—Gen. von Voigts-Retz (from Berlin it is announced that he will be accompanied by a Bavarian general, a Saxon major, and Professor Bluntschli); Austria—Count Chotek, Gen. von Schonfeld; Belgium—Baron Lambert, Col. Mockel, Attorney-Gen. Faider; Spain—Duke of Tetuan, Gen. Servet y Fumagalli, Rear-Admiral de la Pezuela; France—Baron Baude and Gen. Arnaudeau; England—Major-Gen. Sir A. Horsford, with Mr. G. March, of the Foreign Office, as Diplomatic Secretary and Major Hale, R. E., as Military Secretary; Greece—Col. Uvanos; Italy—Baron Blanc and Count Lanza; Netherlands—M. de Lansberg and Gen. van der Schrick; Portugal—M. d'Antas and Gen. Palmerina; Sweden—Col. Staaff; Switzerland—Col. Hammer; Turkey—S. C. Effendi and Col. E. Bey; Denmark—Mons. Vedel and Col. Brun.

THE *Nautical Magazine* of London refers to the magnitude of the lighthouse system of the United States, and gives the following facts: First, the immense extent of the coast which, from the St. Croix River, on the boundary of Maine, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, in the Gulf of Mexico, includes a distance of over 5000 miles; on the Pacific coast a length of about 1500 miles; on the great northern lakes about 3000 miles, and on inland rivers about 700 miles, making a total of more than 10,000 miles. Secondly, the magnitude of the system is exhibited by the fact that nearly every square foot of the margin of the sea throughout the whole extent of 5000 miles along the Atlantic and Gulf coast is more or less illuminated by lighthouse rays, the mariner rarely losing sight of one light until he has gained another. Thirdly, the same fact is illustrated by the number of signals now in actual existence as exhibited in the following table:—

Lighthouses and lighted beacons.....	591
Lighthouses and lighted beacons finished and lighted during the year ending July 1, 1873.....	29
Lightships.....	21
Fog-signals, operated by steam or hot-air engines.....	35
Day or unlighted beacons.....	263
Buoys in position.....	2838

By an application made last week before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, says the *Broad Arrow*, it appears that Mr. Alexander Henry, of the Henry Rifled Barrel Company of Edinburgh, is about to apply for a prolongation of the patent which he obtained on the 15th November, 1860, for his well-known mode of rifling small arms. This inventor obtained a patent for his invention in France on the 30th March, 1869; in Belgium on the 3rd April, 1869, and in the United States of America on the 10th October, 1871, and after several trials his method was adopted by the British Government on the 15th May, 1871. Subsequently, by means of a royal license, it was granted to the National Arms Company, and by them converted into the present Martini-Henry rifle. One of the pleas on which the inventor prays Her Majesty for a renewal of his patent, is to the effect that at present 600,000 arms on his principle are being manufactured in the United States, and that if a prolongation were refused, all the foreign patents would fall with it, and he would lose the advantages of the Turkish contract. The application is opposed by the National Arms Company and by Mr. Westley-Richards, a celebrated gun inventor.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris, gave some infor-



mation with regard to the projected Central Asiatic railway, and the encouragement which he has received from the Czar and his ministers, and from influential persons in England. M. Charles de Lesseps, after meeting with a favorable reception from the authorities in India, has visited Cashmere, and has proved the impracticability of the route originally proposed from Orenburg through Samarcand, the Hindoo Koosh, and the Cabool valley to Peshawur, chiefly due to the barbarous condition of the population of Afghanistan. M. Charles de Lesseps proposes, therefore, to adopt an easterly route, in connection with the line in course of construction between Moscow and Siberia, through the Sir-Daria valley to Tashkend (which has flourished under the Russian regime, and now has a population of 200,000), skirting the lofty table-lands of Pamir, and passing thence to Kashgar, Yarkand, and Cashmere. The engineers considered this the safest route, especially as the new government at Cashmere seems determined to tread in the paths of civilization, and has given great facilities for trade, of which the English in India have not been slow to avail themselves. The route now proposed seems to lose in topographical advantages what it gains in safety of communication. It has to cross several lofty mountain-chains—the Monz-Dagh, the western spurs of the Kuen-Lun and Karakorum ranges and the Himalayas. But the difficulties do not seem insuperable; and, if successful, this line will give fresh life to once powerful countries, and possibly change the face of the world.

In my account of the review held by Marshal McMahon last month, says the Paris correspondent of the London Times, I remarked on the absence of zouaves. I was not then aware that there were no longer any in France. Since the war they have

returned to their original duties, which were those of colonial troops. The empire imported them into France as it did the turcos—those sepoys of Algeria. When those corps were introduced into the imperial guard, it became necessary to have reserves to keep up their strength, and so line regiments of zouaves were brought into French garrisons to serve as a nursery for the zouaves of the guard. The late war did a good deal to dissipate the exaggerated prestige of those semi-Oriental troops. As for the turcos, after Forbach and Woerth they were reduced to a handful. Their European drill and discipline made them formidable to the Arabs, and their desperate valor and ferocity rendered them ugly opponents even to regular soldiers. But their value was greatly diminished by the introduction of long-range rifles. Excellent skirmishers, their catlike agility and speed and ferocious onset also made them terrible in a bayonet attack when, regardless of death, they charged home to break a line or square. But when such charges had to be made upon troops carrying rifles that kill at a thousand yards and fire six times in a minute, the chief utility of the half-savage turco was gone. It is unlikely that either he or the zouave will again be seen figuring in a European war.

The intention of the Government of India seems to be to gradually arm the native army with the Snider.

#### SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

The Gorham Company, the well known silversmiths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the

designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the occasion.

#### BIRTHS.

BURNS.—At Fort Whipple, Arizona, July 9, 1874, to Anna C. wife of Captain James Burns, 5th Cavalry, U. S. Army, a son.  
IRWIN.—On August 11, at West Point, New York, the wife of Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Medical Department U. S. Army, of a son.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the nature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

McGOWAN—POWELL.—At Central M. E. Church, on Wednesday, August 13th, by the Rev. F. Bottoms, CHAS. J. MCGOWAN to JULIA A. POWELL.

ROE—BOGERT.—At Bozeman, Montana Territory, July 29th, by the Rev. T. C. Iliff, CHAS. F. ROE, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, to KATE B., daughter of John B. Bogert, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

ABERCHROMBIE.—At her residence, near Roslyn, L. I., at 10.45 P.M., Thursday, August 13, 1874, Mrs. M. A. E. ABERCHROMBIE, wife of Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, U. S. A., and eldest daughter of Gen. H. Patterson, of Philadelphia.

O'NEILL.—At Camp Warner, Oregon, July 28, 1874, of paralysis, after a brief illness of three days, Commissary Sergeant JOHN O'NEILL, U. S. Army, aged 38 years.

WALKER.—At Rye Beach, N. H., 10th inst., ALICE PICKERING, infant daughter of Rebecca W. and Commander John G. Walker, U. S. Navy.

#### Seashore Real Estate at

### EASTHAM

AND OTHER PLACES ON THE

Old Colony Road,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE H. CHAPIN,

BOSTON.

#### ONLY TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS!

Sixty miles from Boston, on the Old Colony Railroad, right in the village and near the depot, telegraph office, etc., a 1½-story house of seven rooms, which needs some repairs, but is quite comfortable; on the main street and within 100 feet of the beach and good bathing; 4,000 ft. of land. Price only \$200 cash. Perfect title. (This hardly seems possible, but one of our men has just examined the estate, and it proves to be all that the owner describes.)

Geo. H. Chapin, Boston.

#### ONLY FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS!

Within three minutes' walk of depot, near churches, schools, etc., a 1½-story house of seven rooms, painted, but needs some repairs; has a good cellar. Pleasantly located on the main street; on high land, commanding a fine sea view; within a hundred yards of the water. Price only \$400 cash. Located sixty miles from Boston, on the Old Colony Railroad. Apply to

Geo. H. Chapin, Boston.

#### ONLY SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS!

One of the best places possible for breeding poultry; a 2-story house of six finished rooms, with a small barn, with two stalls; 15 acres of land; some choice fruit; a snug place for the hot months, or for a permanent home for a man of small means. Price only \$600, 300 cash. We have a fine lot of low-priced estates, with full descriptions of each, on file at our Boston office. Geo. H. Chapin, Boston.

#### ONLY ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS!

A 2-story house, seven rooms, painted, papered and blinded. Stable 30x25, with cellar; needling; good lot of land, containing 75 to 100 apple trees in bearing, with small fruit in variety. Cuts three tons of hay. High, healthy location, commanding a fine sea view. Price only \$1,100, on very easy terms of payment. Apply to

Geo. H. Chapin, Boston.

#### ONLY FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS!

½ mile from various churches, schools, etc., 1 mile from the Osterville hotel, an excellent house, 29x24, with L, 20x13, newly painted, papered and blinded. Henery and wood-shed, all in good repair; 20 acres of level land; 22 pear and apple trees. Finely located, on high land, overlooking three fine lakes, well stocked with fish. The owner in company with two neighbors owns the right to fish in one of them, which is stocked with black bass, and the said right goes with the place. Price \$1,500, \$500 cash, balance in light annual payments. Apply to

Geo. H. Chapin, Boston.

#### SEA SHORE FARM OF 120 ACRES FOR TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Only half a mile from the village, church, etc.; 28 acres in woodland; the balance is well divided, free from stones, good land for small fruit and vegetables; keeps 8 cows, horse, and 50 sheep through the year; 75 apple trees, also pears, peaches, grapes, gooseberries, currants, raspberries and blackberries; within 200 yards of good bathing and fishing; large 2-story house of eleven rooms and L, besides large attic and wash-room; barn of good size, needing a few repairs; well located. The owner's failing health compels a sale, and a bargain is offered. Apply to

Geo. H. Chapin, Boston.

#### "APPLE GROVE SCHOOL" ESTATE.

A FINE FARM AND BOARDING SCHOOL. Fine large 2-story house of sixteen rooms, with L, painted and blinded; horse-stable, 30x25; cow-barn, 14x11, with cellar; wood-house, carriage-house, store-house with cellar—all in good repair; 30 acres of excellent land, free from stones; cuts seven tons of English hay; pasture for 8 cows, winters 3 or 4; beautifully located on high land; shade trees in front of the buildings, which set back from the street, approached by a fine avenue; about ten minutes' walk from the beach. This property, originally known as the "Apple Grove School," is very desirable for a boarding school, or for a summer boarding-house; owned by a widow lady who has no use for it. Price \$3,800, on easy terms. Apply to

Geo. H. Chapin, Boston.

#### PLEASANT AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE NEAR A GOOD BATHING BEACH.

Right in the village, ¼ mile from depot, a 2-story house of eleven rooms, painted, papered and blinded, piazza the whole length of the house; built within four years and in good condition. Henery and shed near; gas pipes laid within a hundred feet of the house. The building cost the owner \$7,000; the piazza is covered with climbing vines. The grounds, although not extensive, are beautifully laid out, containing a choice lot of apples, pears, grapes and berries. Price \$4,000, half cash. Apply to Geo. H. Chapin, Boston.

#### FRUIT FARM, HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE, A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE SEA SHORE.

A good farm of 75 acres, with a wood lot that will cut 600 cords; level and early land; cuts 10 tons of hay; keeps 4 cows and horse; the orchard contains 500 fruit trees in variety, with the finest lot of peaches that we have ever seen in New England; hard and soft water at the house and barn; 2-story house with two porches and L adjoining; barn 33x25, with cellar, shed, etc., all in comfortable repair. Price \$3,500, on satisfactory terms of payment. Apply to

Geo. H. Chapin, Boston.

#### A PLEASANT VILLAGE RESIDENCE.

Near depot, churches and schools, a 1½-story house, in good condition, painted and blinded; very pleasantly situated by a fine pond, affording excellent bathing and fishing. A delightful view of the bay from an adjacent hill; ¼ acre of good land; plenty of fruit for use and to sell; good well and cistern water. Price \$3,500. Apply to

Geo. H. Chapin, Boston.

#### A DESIRABLE SEA SHORE LOW FOR ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

We offer for sale for this sum, very eligibly located house lots, containing fourteen thousand feet each, being nearly three times the size of those generally offered for sale. These lots are convenient to good bathing beaches, with unsurpassed fishing, commanding the most charming ocean views, a remarkable healthy location, without the heavy fogs which render some watering places so objectionable, and the price for this season is only one hundred dollars a lot. Full particulars of GEO. H. CHAPIN, Agent Eastham Land Company, Boston.

Just read this endorsement of the Town Authorities:

EASTHAM, February 3, 1873.  
This certifies that the land surveyed, and offered by the Eastham Land Company, is well located, commanding magnificent sea views, is high and dry, and unsurpassed for building sites; convenient to depot, church and school, and good bathing, boating, and fishing.

The Eastham Land Company has our hearty good will and co-operation, and we trust their efforts will bring many new comers to our town who will receive a cordial welcome.

JARA HIGGINS, } Selectmen  
N. B. KNOWLES, } Eastham.  
ISAIAH H. HORTON, JR., }

JOSHUA PAINE, Town Clerk.  
Of all our seaboard towns in Barnstable County, Eastham presents the strongest inducements, not only to summer tourists, but also to such as are seeking for a permanent settlement on the

coast. Land is cheap, the breezes are healthful, the ocean views magnificent, and the beaches are not surpassed even by those of Newport. Sea-fowl are plentiful, shell-fish are free for the taking, and the town is beautified by no less than eight fresh water ponds, which are well stored with red perch, bass and pickerel.

For any description of  
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE,  
APPLY TO  
GEO. H. CHAPIN,  
NEW ENGLAND FARM AGENCY  
24 Tremont Row, Boston.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in every description

#### OF Rich and Plain Furniture.

HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, &c.

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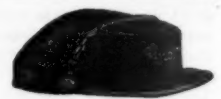


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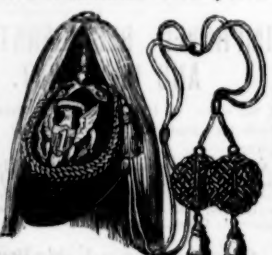
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